TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOL. XLVII. TOLEDO, OHIO. THURSDAY, AUGUST 14. 1879. NO. 33

Poetry.

"THINE THEY ARE."

On the shore the wavelets lapping,
Eddy, babbling as they run,
Dancing, racing, whispering,
Laughing, sparkling in the sun.

Strays of seaweed in they carry,
Tiny shells and pebbles bright.
Place them gently on the sand-beach,
Then quick turn and slip from sight.

Children carrying wooden shovels,
Holding dainty frocks on high.
Brown and fair legs, slim and sturdy
Boys and girls come pattering by.

And the wavelets run to meet them,
Singing, "Come, oh! come and play,
All our treasures we will show you—
Only, please, don't go away."

So the children answer gaily,
With advance and mock retreat,
And the ripples splash and gurgle,
Kissing all their pearly feet.

Out at sea long waves are rising,
Round, dull, foam-capped now and then,
And a coble laboring through them
Homeward brings three toil-worn men.

Weary with their bitter struggle—
Sixteen hours of constant strain,
Eighty miles of ocean battling,
Scanty daily bread to gain.

And the restless ocean angers
As the night falls o'er the land;
And the crested breakers thunder
Now four deep across the strand.

Anxious grew their tired faces,
"Give the tiller to my hand,"
Said the old man, "she must pass them,
Or we never more shall land."

Down came the brown sail creaking,
Springing forward with a bound;
Up the foam flew and enwrapped her,
Mid the waters boiling round.

Five long minutes, then the coble,
Quivering, trembling, safely lies
At her mooring, 'neath the Corbin,
From the storm-beridden skies.

* * * * * * *

Happy wee ones! rippling wavelets!
Toiling men, and raging seas!
All are children of one Father,
And live out His great decrees.
—*Good Words.*

Our Story Teller.

RISEN FROM THE GRAVE;

—OR—

The Dead Alive.

A Startling Story of the Franco Prussian War.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LADY JANET'S LETTER.

The narrative leaves Lady Janet and Horace Holmcroft together, and returns to Julian and Mercy in the library.

An interval passed—a long interval, measured by the impatient reckoning of suspense—after the cab which had taken Grace Roseberry away had left the house. The minutes followed each other; and still the warning sound of Horace's footstep was not heard on the marble pavement of the hall. By common (though unexpressed) consent Julian and Mercy avoided touching upon the one subject on which they were interested in alike. With their thoughts fixed secretly in vain speculations on the nature of the interview which was then taking place in Lady Janet's room, they tried to speak on topics indifferent to both of them—tried and failed, and tried again. In a last and longest pause of silence between them, the next event happened. The door from the hall was softly and suddenly opened. Was it Horace? No—not even yet. The person who had opened the door was Mercy's maid.

"My lady's love, miss; and will you please to read this directly?"

Giving her message in those terms, the woman produced from the pocket of her apron Lady Janet's second letter to Mercy, with a strip of paper oddly pinned round the envelope. Mercy detached the paper, and found on the inner side some lines in pencil, hurriedly written in Lady Janet's hand. They ran thus:

"Don't lose a moment in reading my letter. And mind this, when H. returns to you—meet him firmly; say nothing."

Enlightened by the warning words which Julian had spoken to her, Mercy was at no loss to place the right interpretation on these strange lines. Instead of immediately opening the letter, she stopped the maid at the library door. Julian's suspicion of the most trifling events that were taking place in the house had found its way from his mind to hers.

"Wait!" she said. "I don't understand what is going on up stairs; I want to ask you something." The woman came back—not very willingly.

"How did you know I was here?" Mercy inquired.

"If you please, miss, her ladyship ordered me to take the letter to you some little time since. You were not in your room, and I left it on your table—"

"I understand that. But how came you to bring the letter here?"

"My lady rang for me, miss. Before I could knock at her door she came out into the corridor with that morsel of paper in her hand—"

"So as to keep you from entering her room?"

"Yes, miss. Her ladyship wrote on the paper in a great hurry, and told me to pin it round the letter that I had left in your room. I was to take them both together to you, and to let nobody see me. 'You will find Miss Roseberry in the library' (her ladyship says), 'and run, run, run! there isn't a moment to lose!' Those were her own words, miss."

"Did you hear anything in the room before Lady Janet came out and met you?"

"The woman hesitated, and looked at Julian. "I hardly know whether I ought to tell you, miss."

Julian turned away to leave the library. Mercy stopped him by a motion of her hand.

"You know that I shall not get you into any trouble," she said to the maid. "And you may speak quite safely before Mr. Julian Gray." Thus reassured, the maid spoke.

"To own the truth, miss, I heard Mr. Holmcroft in my lady's room. His voice sounded as if he was angry. I may say they were both angry—Mr. Holmcroft and my lady." (She turned to Julian.) "And just before her ladyship came out, sir, I heard your name, as if it was you they were having words about. I can't say exactly what it was; I hadn't time to hear. And I didn't listen, miss; the door was ajar, and the voices were so loud nobody could help hearing them."

It was useless to detain the woman any longer. Having given her leave to withdraw, Mercy turned to Julian. "Why were they quarrelling about you?" she asked. Julian pointed to the unopened letter in her hand.

"The answer to your question may be there," he said. "Read the letter while you have the chance. And if I can advise you, say so at once."

With a strange reluctance she opened the envelope. With a shrinking heart she read the lines in which Lady Janet, as "mother and friend," commanded her absolutely to suppress the confession which she had pledged herself to make in the sacred interests of justice and truth. A low cry of despair escaped her, as the cruel complication in her position revealed itself in all its unmerited hardship. "Oh, Lady Janet, Lady Janet!" she thought, "there was but one trial more left in my hard lot—and it comes to me from *you!*"

She handed the letter to Julian. He took it from her in silence. His pale complexion turned paler still as he read it. His eyes rested on her compassionately as he handed it back.

"To my mind," he said, "Lady Janet herself sets all further doubt at rest. Her letter tells me what she wanted when she sent for Horace, and why my name was mentioned between them."

"Tell me!" cried Mercy, eagerly.

He did not immediately answer her. He sat down again in the chair by her side, and pointed to the letter.

"Has Lady Janet shaken your resolution?" he asked.

"She has strengthened my resolution," Mercy answered. "She has added a new bitterness to my remorse."

She did not mean it harshly, but the reply sounded harshly in Julian's ears. It stirred the generous impulses, which were the strongest impulses in his nature. He who had once pleaded with Mercy for compassionate consideration for herself now pleaded with her for compassionate consideration for Lady Janet. With persuasive gentleness he drew a little nearer, and laid his hand on her arm.

"Don't judge her harshly," he said. "She is wrong, miserably wrong. She has recklessly degraded herself; she has recklessly tempted you. Still, is it generous—is it even just—to hold her responsible for deliberate sin? She is at the close of her days: she can feel no new affection: she can never replace you. View her position in that light, and you will see (as I see) that it is no base motive which has led her astray. Think of her wounded heart and her wasted life—and say to yourself, forgivingly, She loves me!" Mercy's eyes filled with tears.

"I do say it!" she said. "Not forgivingly—it is *I* who have need of forgiveness." I say it gratefully when I think of her—I say it with shame and sorrow when I think of myself."

He took her hand for the first time. He looked, guiltlessly looked, at her downcast face. He spoke as he spoke at the memorable interview between them which had made a new woman of her.

"I can imagine no crueler trial," he said, "than the trial that is now before you. The benefactress to whom you owe every thing asks nothing from you but your silence. The person whom you have wronged is no longer present to stimulate your resolution to speak. Horace himself (unless I am entirely mistaken) will not hold you to the explanation that you have promised. The temptation to keep your false position in this house is, I do not scruple to say, all but irresistible. Sister and friend! can you still justify my faith in you? Will you still own the truth, without the base fear of discovery to drive you to it?"

She lifted her head, with the steady light of resolution shining again in her grand gray eyes. Her low, sweet voice answered him, without a faltering note in it:

"I will!"

"You will do justice to the woman whom you have wronged—unworthy as she is; powerless as she is to expose you?"

"I will!"

"You will sacrifice every thing you have gained by the fraud to the sacred duty of atonement? You will suffer any thing—even though you offend the second mother who has loved you and sinned for you—rather than suffer the degradation of yourself?"

Her hand closed firmly on his. Again, and for the last time, she answered, "I will!"

His voice had not trembled yet. It failed him now. His next words were spoken in faint whispering tones—to himself; not to her.

"Thank God for this day!" he said. "I have been of some service to one of God's noblest creatures!"

Some subtle influence, as he spoke, passed from his hand to hers. It trembled through her nerves; it entwined itself mysteriously with the finest sensibilities in her nature; it softly opened her heart to a first vague surmising of the devotion that she had inspired in him. A faint glow of color, lovely in its faintness, stole over her face and neck. Her breathing quickened tremblingly. She drew her hand away from him, and sighed when she had released it. He rose suddenly to his feet and left her, without a word or a look, walking slowly down the length of the room. When he turned and came back to her, his face was composed; he was master of himself again.

Mercy was the first to speak. She turned the conversation from herself by reverting to the proceedings in Lady Janet's room.

"You spoke of Horace just now," she said, "in terms which surprised me. You appeared to think that he would not hold me to my explanation. Is that one of the conclusions which you draw from Lady Janet's letter?"

"Most assuredly," Julian answered. "You will see the conclusion as I see it if we return for a moment to Grace Roseberry's departure from the house."

Mercy interrupted him there. "Can you guess," she asked, "how Lady Janet prevailed upon her to go?"

"I hardly like to own it," said Julian. "There is an expression in the letter which suggests to me that Lady Janet has offered her money, and that she has taken the bribe."

"Oh, I can't think that!"

"Let us return to Horace. Miss Roseberry once out of the house, but one serious obstacle is left in Lady Janet's way. That obstacle is Horace Holmcroft."

"How is Horace an obstacle?"

"He is an obstacle in this way. He is under an engagement to marry you in a week's time; and Lady Janet is determined to keep him (as she is determined to keep every one else) in ignorance of the truth. She will do that without scruple. But the inbred sense of honor in her is not utterly silenced yet. She can not, she dare not, let Horace make you his wife under the false impression that you are Colonel Roseberry's daughter. You see the situation? On the one hand, she won't enlighten him. On the other hand, she can not allow him to marry you blindfolded. In this emergency what is she to do? There is but one alternative that I can discover. She must persuade Horace (or she must irritate Horace) into acting for himself, and breaking off the engagement on his own responsibility."

Mercy stopped him. "Impossible!" she cried, warmly. "Impossible!"

"Look again at her letter," Julian rejoined. "It tells you plainly that you need fear no embarrassment when you next meet Horace. If words mean any thing, those words mean that he will not claim from you the confidence which you have promised to repose in him. On what condition is it possible for him to abstain from doing that? On the one condition that you have ceased to represent the first and foremost interest of his life."

Mercy still held firm. "You are wronging Lady Janet," she said. Julian smiled sadly.

"Try to look at it," he answered, "from Lady Janet's point of view. Do you suppose *she* sees any thing derogatory to her in attempting to break off the marriage? I will answer for it, she believes she is doing you a kindness. In one sense it *would* be a kindness to spare you the shame of a humiliating confession, and to save you (possibly) from being rejected to your face by the man you love. In my opinion, the thing is done already. I have reasons of my own for believing that my aunt will succeed far more easily than she could anticipate. Horace's temper will help her." Mercy's mind began to yield to him, in spite of herself.

"What do you mean by Horace's temper?" she inquired.

"Must you ask me that?" he said, drawing back a little from her.

"I must."

"I mean by Horace's temper, Horace's unworthy distrust of the interest that I feel in you."

She instantly understood him. And more than that, she secretly admired him for the scrupulous delicacy with which he had expressed himself. Another man would not have thought of sparing her in that way. Another man would have said, plainly, "Horace is jealous of me."

Julian did not wait for her to answer him. He considerately went on.

"For the reason that I have just mentioned," he said, "Horace will be easily irritated into taking a course which, in his calmer moments, nothing would induce him to adopt. Until I heard what your maid said to you I had thought (for your sake) of retiring before he joined you here. Now I know that my name has been introduced, and has made mischief up stairs, I feel the necessity (for your sake again) of meeting Horace and his temper face to face before you see him. Let me, if I can, prepare him to hear you without any angry feeling in his mind toward me. Do you object to retire to the next room for a few minutes in the event of his coming back to the library?"

Mercy's courage instantly rose with the emergency. She refused to leave the two men together.

"Don't think me insensible to your kindness," she said. "If I leave you with Horace, I may expose you to insult. I refuse to do that. What makes you doubt his coming back?"

"His prolonged absence makes me doubt it," Julian replied. "In my belief, the marriage is broken off. He may go as Grace Roseberry has gone. You may never see him again."

The instant the opinion was uttered, it was practically contradicted by the man himself. Horace opened the library door.

CHAPTER XXV,

THE CONFESSION.

He stopped just inside the door. His first look was for Mercy; his second look was for Julian.

"I knew it!" he said, with an assumption of sardonic composure. "If I could only have persuaded Lady Janet to bet, I should have won a hundred pounds." He advanced to Julian, with a sudden change from irony to anger. "Would you like to hear what the bet was?" he asked.

"I should prefer seeing you able to control yourself, in the presence of this lady," Julian answered, quietly.

"I offered to lay Lady Janet two hundred pounds to one," Horace proceeded, "that I should find you here, making love to Miss Roseberry behind my back."

Mercy interfered before Julian could reply.

"If you cannot speak without insulting one of us," she said, "permit me to request that you will *not* address yourself to Mr. Julian Gray." Horace bowed to her with a mockery of respect.

"Pray don't alarm yourself—I am pledged to be scrupulously civil to both of you," he said. "Lady Janet only allowed me to be leave her on condition of my promising to behave with perfect politeness. What else can I do? I have two privileged people to deal with—a parson and a woman. The parson's profession protects him, and the woman's sex protects her. You have got me at a disadvantage, and both of you know it. I beg to apologize if I have forgotten the clergyman's profession and the lady's sex."

"You have forgotten more than that," said Julian. "You have forgotten that you were born a gentleman and bred a man of honor. So far as I am concerned, I don't ask you to remember that I am a clergyman—I obtrude my profession on nobody—I only ask you to remember your birth and your breeding. It is quite bad enough to cruelly and unjustly suspect an old friend who has never forgotten what he owes to you and to himself. But it is still more unworthy of you to acknowledge those suspicions in the hearing of a woman whom your own choice has doubly bound you to respect." He stopped. The two eyed each other for a moment in silence.

It was impossible for Mercy to look at them, as she was looking now, without drawing the inevitable comparison between the manly force and dignity of Julian and the womanish malice and irritability of Horace. A last faithful impulse of loyalty toward the man to whom she had been betrothed impelled her to part them, before Horace had hopelessly degraded himself in her estimation by contrast with Julian.

"You had better wait to speak to me," she said to him, "until we are alone."

"Certainly," Horace answered, with a sneer, "if Mr. Julian Gray will permit it."

Mercy turned to Julian, with a look which said plainly, "Pity us both, and leave us!"

"Do you wish me to go?" he asked.

"Add to all your other kindnesses to me!" she answered. "Wait for me in that room."

She pointed to the door that led into the dining room. Julian hesitated.

"You promise to let me know it if I can be of the smallest service to you?" he said.

"Yes, yes!" She followed him as he withdrew, and added, rapidly, in a whisper, "Leave the door ajar!"

He made no answer. As she returned to Horace he entered the dining-room. The one concession he could make to her he did make. He closed the door so noiselessly that not even her quick hearing could detect that he had shut it. Mercy spoke to Horace, without waiting to let him speak first.

"I have promised you an explanation of my conduct," she said, in accents that trembled a little in spite of herself. "I am ready to perform my promise."

"I have a question to ask you before you do that," he rejoined. "Can you speak the truth?"

"I am waiting to speak the truth."

"I will give you an opportunity. Are you or are you not in love with Julian Gray?"

"You ought to be ashamed to ask the question!"

"Is that your only answer?"

"I have never been unfaithful to you, Horace, even in thought. If I had *not* been true to you, should I feel my position as you see I feel now?"

He smiled bitterly. "I have my own opinion of your fidelity and of his honor," he said. "You couldn't even send him into the next room without whispering to him first. Never mind that now. At least you know that Julian Gray is in love with you."

"Mr. Julian Gray has never breathed a word of it to me."

"A man can show a woman that he loves her, without saying it in words."

Mercy's power of endurance began to fail her. Not even Grace Roseberry had spoken more insultingly to her of Julian than Horace was speaking now. "Whoever says that of Mr. Julian Gray, lies!" she answered, warmly.

"Then Lady Janet lies," Horace retorted.

"Lady Janet never said it! Lady Janet is incapable of saying it!"

"She may not have said it in so many words; but she never denied it when *I* said it. I reminded her of the time when Julian Gray first heard from me that I was going to marry you: he was so overwhelmed that he was barely capable of being civil to me. Lady Janet was present, and could not deny it. I asked her if she had observed, since then, signs of a confidential understanding between you two. She could not deny the signs. I asked if she had ever found you two together. She could not deny that she had found you together, this very day, under circumstances which justified suspicion. Yes! yes! Look as angry as you like! you don't know what has been going on up stairs. Lady Janet is bent on breaking off our engagement—and Julian Gray is at the bottom of it."

As to Julian, Horace was utterly wrong. But as to Lady Janet he echoed the warning words which Julian himself had spoken to Mercy. She was staggered, but she still held her own opinion. "I don't believe it," she said, firmly. He advanced a step, and fixed his angry eyes on her searchingly.

"Do you know why Lady Janet sent for me?" he asked.

"No."

"Then I will tell you. Lady Janet is a stanch friend of yours, there is no denying that. She wished to inform me that she had altered her mind about your promised explanation of your conduct. She said, 'Reflection has convinced me that no explanation is required; I have laid my positive commands on my adopted daughter that no explanation shall take place.' Has she done that?"

"Yes."

"Now observe! I waited till she had finished, and then I said, 'What have I to do with this?' Lady Janet has one merit—she speaks out. 'You are to do as I do,' she answered. 'You are to consider that no explanation is required, and you are to consign the whole matter to oblivion from this time forth.' 'Are you serious,' I asked. 'Quite serious.' 'In that case I have to inform your ladyship that you insist on more than you may suppose: you insist on my breaking my engagement to Miss Roseberry. Either I am to have the explanation that she has promised me, or I refuse to marry her.' How do you think Lady Janet took that? She shut up her lips, and she spread out her hands, and she looked at me as much as to say, 'Just as you please! Refuse if you like; it's nothing to me!'"

He paused for a moment. Mercy remained silent, on her side; she foresaw what was coming. Mistaken in supposing that Horace had left the house, Julian had, beyond all doubt, been equally in error in concluding that he had been entrapped into breaking off the engagement up stairs.

"Do you understand me so far?" Horace asked.

"I understand you perfectly."

"I will not trouble you much longer," he resumed. "I said to Lady Janet, 'Be so good as to answer me in plain words. Do you still insist on closing Miss Roseberry's lips?' 'I still insist,' she answered. 'No explanation is required.' If you are base enough to suspect your betrothed wife, I am just enough to believe my adopted daughter.' I replied—and I beg you will give your best attention to what I am now going to say—I replied to that, 'It is not fair to charge me with suspecting her. I don't understand her confidential relations with Julian Gray, and I don't understand her language and conduct in the presence of the police officer. I claim it as my right to be satisfied on both those points—in the character of the man who is to marry her.' There was my answer. I spare you all that followed. I only repeat what I said to Lady Janet. She has commanded you to be silent. If you obey her commands, I owe it to myself and I owe it to my family to release you from your engagement. Choose between your duty to Lady Janet and your duty to Me."

He had mastered his temper at last, he spoke with dignity, and he spoke to the point. His position was unassailable: he claimed nothing but his right.

"My choice was made," Mercy answered, "when I gave you my promise up stairs."

She waited a little, struggling to control herself on the brink of the terrible revelation that was coming. Her eyes dropped before his; her heart beat faster and faster; but she struggled bravely. With a desperate courage she faced the position. "If you are ready to listen," she went on, "I am ready to tell you why I insisted on having the police officer sent out of the house." Horace held up his hand warningly."

"Stop!" he said; "that is not all."

His infatuated jealousy of Julian (fatally misinterpreting her agitation) distrusted her at the very outset. She had limited herself to clearing up the one question of her interference with the officer of justice. The other question of her relations with Julian she had deliberately passed over. Horace instantly drew his own ungenerous conclusions.

"Let us not misunderstand one another," he said. "The explanation of your conduct in the other room is only one of the explanations which you owe me. You have something else to account for. Let us begin with *that*, if you please." She looked at him in unaffected surprise.

"What else have I to account for?" she asked.

He again repeated his reply to Lady Janet.

"I have told you already," he said. "I don't understand your confidential relations with Julian Gray."

Mercy's color rose; Mercy's eyes began to brighten.

"Don't return to that!" she cried, with an impressible outbreak of disgust. "Don't, for God's sake, make me despise you at such a moment as this!"

His obstinacy only gathered fresh encouragement from that appeal to his better sense.

"I insist on returning to it."

She had resolved to bear any thing from him—as her fit punishment for the deception of which she had been guilty. But it was not in womanhood (at the moment when the first words of her confession were trembling on her lips) to endure Horace's unworthy suspicion of her. She rose from her seat and met his eye firmly.

"I refuse to degrade myself, and to degrade Mr. Julian Gray, by answering you," she said.

"Consider what you are doing," he rejoined. "Change your mind, before it is too late!"

"You have had my reply."

Those resolute words, that steady resistance, seemed to infuriate him. He caught her roughly by the arm.

"You are as false as hell!" he cried. "It's all over between you and me!"

The loud threatening tone in which he had spoken penetrated through the closed door of the dining-room. The door instantly opened. Julian returned to the library.

He had just set foot in the room, when there was a knock at the other door—the door that opened to the hall. One of the men-servants appeared, with a telegraphic message in his hand. Mercy was the first to see it. It was the matron's answer to the letter which she had sent to the Refuge.

"For Mr. Julian Gray?" she asked.

"Yes, miss."

"Give it to me."

She signed to the man to withdraw, and herself gave the telegram to Julian. "It is addressed to you, at my request," she said. "You will recognize the name of the person who sends it, and you will find a message in it for me." Horace interfered before Julian could open the telegram.

"Another private understanding between you!" he said. "Give me that telegram."

Julian looked at him with quiet contempt.

"It is directed to Me," he answered—and opened the envelope.

The message inside was expressed in these terms: "I am as deeply interested in her as you are. Say that I have received her letter, and that I welcome her back to the Refuge with all my heart. I have business this evening in the neighborhood. I will call for her myself at Mablethorpe House."

The message explained itself. Of her own free-will she had made the expiation complete! Of her own free-will she was going back to the martyrdom of her old life! Bound as he knew himself to be to let no compromising word or action escape him in the presence of Horace, the irrepressible expression of Julian's admiration glowed in his eyes as they rested on Mercy. Horace detected the look. He sprang forward and tried to snatch the telegram out of Julian's hand.

"Give it to me!" he said. "I will have it!"

Julian silently put him back at arms-length. Maddened with rage, he lifted his hand threateningly. "Give it to me!" he repeated between his set teeth, "or it will be the worse for you!"

"Give it to *me!*" said Mercy, suddenly placing herself between them.

Julian gave it. She turned, and offered it to Horace, looking at him with a steady eye, holding it out to him with a steady hand.

"Read it," she said.

Julian's generous nature pitied the man who had insulted him. Julian's great heart only remembered the friend of former times.

"Spare him!" he said to Mercy. "Remember he is not prepared."

She neither answered nor moved. Nothing stirred the horrible torpor of her resignation to her fate. She knew that the time had come. Julian appealed to Horace.

"Don't read it!" he cried. "Hear what she has to say first!"

Horace's hand answered him with a contemptuous gesture. Horace's eyes devoured, word by word, the matron's message. He looked up when he had read it through. There was a ghastly change in his face as he turned it on Mercy. She stood between the two men like a statue. The life in her seemed to have died out, except in her eyes. Her eyes rested on Horace with a steady glittering calmness. The silence was only broken by the low murmuring of Julian's voice. His face was hidden in his hands—he was praying for them. Horace spoke, laying his finger on the telegram. His voice had changed with the change in his face. The tone was low and trembling: no one would have recognized it as the tone of Horace's voice.

"What does this mean?" he said to Mercy. "It can't be for you?"

"It *is* for me."

"What have you to do with the Refuge?"

Without a change in her face, without a movement in her limbs, she spoke the fatal words:

"I have come from a Refuge, and I am going back to a Refuge. Mr. Horace Holmcroft. I am Mercy Merrick."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the Blade.

ANDERSONVILLE.

A STORY OF SOUTHERN PRISONS.

The Life of a Prisoner of War in Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Charleston and Florence.

BY A PRIVATE SOLDIER.

[Copyright Secured, 1878.]

THE CAPTURE, TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Of all those more or less concerned in the barbarities practiced upon our prisoners, but one—Capt. Henry Wirz—was punished. The Turners, at Richmond, Lieut. Boisseux, of Belle Isle; Maj. Gee, of Salisbury; Col. Iverson and Lieut. Barrett, of Florence; and the many brutal miscreants about Andersonville, escaped scot free. What became of them no one knows; they were never heard of after the close of the war. They had sense enough to retire into obscurity, and stay there, and this saved their lives, for each one of them had made deadly enemies among those whom they had maltreated, who, had they known where they were, would have walked every step of the way thither to kill them.

When the Confederacy went to pieces in April, 1865, Wirz was still at Andersonville. Gen. Wilson, commanding our cavalry forces, and who had established his headquarters at Macon, Ga., learned of this, and sent one of his staff—Capt. H. E. Noyes, of the Fourth Regular Cavalry—with a squad of men, to arrest him. This was done on the 7th of May. Wirz protested against his arrest, claiming that he was protected by the terms of Johnston's surrender, and addressed the following letter to Gen. Wilson:

ANDERSONVILLE, Ga., May 7, 1865.

GENERAL:—It is with great reluctance that I address you these lines, being fully aware how little time is left you to attend to such matters as I now have the honor to lay before you, and if I could see any other way to accomplish my object I would not intrude upon you. I am a native of Switzerland, and was before the war a citizen of Louisiana, and by profession a physician. Like hundreds and thousands of others, I was carried away by the maelstrom of excitement and joined the Southern army. I was very severely wounded at the battle of "Seven Pines," near Richmond, Va., and have nearly lost the use of my right arm. Unfit for field duty. I was ordered to report to Brevet Major General John H. Winder, in charge of the Federal prisoners of war, who ordered me to take charge of a prison in Tuscaloosa, Ala. My health failing me, I applied for a furlough and went to Europe, from whence I returned in February, 1864. I was then ordered to report to the commandant of the military prison at Andersonville, Ga., who assigned me to the command of the interior of the prison. The duties I had to perform were arduous and unpleasant, and I am satisfied that no man can or will justly blame me for things that happened here, and which were beyond my power to control. I do not think that I ought to be held responsible for the shortness of rations, for the overcrowded state of the prison, (which was of itself a prolific source of fearful mortality,) for the inadequate supply of clothing, want of shelter, &c., &c. Still I now bear the odium, and men who were prisoners have seemed disposed to wreak their vengeance upon me for what they have suffered—I, who was only the medium, or, I may better say, the tool in the hands of my superiors. This is my condition. I am a man with a family. I lost all my property when the Federal army besieged Vicksburg. I have no money at present to go to any place, and, even if I had, I know of no place where I can go. My life is in danger, and I most respectfully ask of you help and relief. If you will be so generous as to give me some sort of a safe conduct, or, what I should greatly prefer, a guard to protect myself and family against violence, I should be thankful to you: and you may rest assured that your protection will not be given to one who is unworthy of it. My intention is to return with my family to Europe, as soon as I can make the arrangements. In the meantime I have the honor, General, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HY. WIRZ, Captain C. S. A.

Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Commanding Macon, Ga.

He was kept at Macon, under guard, until May 20, when Capt. Noyes was ordered to take him, and the hospital records of Andersonville, to Washington. Between Macon and Cincinnati the journey was a perfect gauntlet. Our men were stationed all along the road, and among them everywhere were ex-prisoners, who recognized Wirz, and made such determined efforts to kill him that it was all that Capt. Noyes, backed by a strong guard, could do to frustrate them. At Chattanooga and Nashville the struggle between his guards and his would-be slayers, was quite sharp.

At Louisville Noyes had Wirz clean shaved, and dressed in a complete suit of black, with a beaver hat, which so altered his appearance that no one recognized him after that, and the rest of the journey was made unmolested.

The authorities at Washington ordered that he be tried immediately, by a court martial composed of the following gentlemen, who began their session August 23. 1865:

Major-Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Vols.
Brev. Maj-Gen. G. Mott, U. S Vols.
Brev. Maj-Gen. J. W. Geary, U. S. Vols.
Brev. Maj-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant General U. S. A.
Brig-Gen. F. Fessenden, U. S. Vols.
Brig-Gen. E. S. Bragg, U. S. Vols.
Brev. Brig-Gen, J. F. Ballier, Colonel 98th P. V.
Brev. Col. T. Allcock, Lieut-Col. 4th N. Y. Artillery.
Lieut.Col. J. H. Stibbs, 12th Iowa Vols.
Col. N. P. Chipman, additional aid-de-camp, Judge Advocate.

The prisoner was arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

CHARGES AND SPNCIFICATIONS

CHARGE I. Maliciously, wilfully, and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or about the first day of March, A. D. 1864, combining, confederating, and conspiring together with John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, and others unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held, and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired; in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Specification.—In this: that he, the said Henry Wirz, did combine, confederate and conspire with them, the said John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, and others, whose names are unknown, citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitorously, and in violation of the laws of war, to impair and injure the health and destroy the lives, by subjecting to torture and great suffering by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of Winter and to the dews and burning sun of Summer, by compelling the use of impure water and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food, of large numbers of Federal prisoners, to wit, the number of 30,000, soldiers in the military service of the United States of America, held as prisoners of war at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1864, and at divers times between that day and the 10th day of April, A. D. 1865, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted; and he, the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, being then and there commandant of a military prison at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, located by authority of the so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, and as such commandant, fully clothed with authority, and in duty bound to treat, care, and provide for such prisoners held as aforesaid, as were or might be placed in his custody, according to the law of war, did, in furtherance of such combination, confederation and conspiracy, and incited thereunto by them, the said John H. Winder, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson and others whose names are unknown, maliciously, wickedly, and traitorously confine a large number of such prisoners of war, soldiers in the military service of the United States, to the amount of 30,000 men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended; and while there so confined, during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil designs, and in aid of the said conspiracy, wilfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks, or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of Winter and the dews and burning sun of Summer; and with such evil intent did take and cause to be taken from them their clothing, blankets, camp equipage, and other property of which they were possessed at the time of being placed in his custody, and with like malice and evil intent did refuse to furnish or cause to be furnished food, either of a quality or quantity, sufficient to preserve health and sustain life; and did refuse and neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in Summer, and to keep the said prisoners warm in Winter, and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome food and that in limited quantities, entirely inadequate to sustain health, which he well knew; and did compel the said prisoners to use unwholesome water, reeking with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison guard, and the offal and drainage of the cook house of said prison, whereby the prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength and emaciated and injured in their bodily health; their minds impaired and their intellects broken; and many of them, to wit, the number of 13,000, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, which he, the said Henry Wirz, then and there well knew and intended; and so knowing and evilly intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings, food or nourishment for the sick, and necessary medicine and medical attendance for the restoration of their health, and did knowingly, wilfully and maliciously, in furtherance of his evil designs, permit them to languish and die from want of care and proper treatment; and the said Henry Wirz, still pursuing his evil purposes, did permit to remain in the said prison, among the emaciated sick and languishing living, the bodies of the dead, until they became corrupt and loathsome, and filled the air with fœtid and noxious exhalations, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison, insomuch that great numbers of said prisoners, to wit, the number of 13,000, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof; and the said Henry Wirz, still pursuing his wicked and cruel purpose, wholly disregarding the usages of civilized warfare, did at the time and place aforesaid, maliciously and wilfully subject the prisoners aforesaid to cruel, unusual and infamous punishment upon slight, trivial, and fictitious pretenses, by fastening large balls of iron to their feet, and binding large numbers of the prisoners aforesaid closely together with large chains around their necks and feet, so that they walked with the greatest difficulty; and being so confined were subjected to the burning rays of the sun, often without food or drink for hours and even days; from which said cruel treatment large numbers, to wit, the number of 100, whose names are unknown, sickened, fainted and died; and he, the said Wirz, did further cruelly treat and injure said prisoners, by maliciously confining them with an instrument of torture called "the stocks," thus depriving them of the use of their limbs, and forcing them to lie, sit and stand for many hours, without the power of changing position, and being without food or drink, in consequence of which, many, to wit, the number of 30, whose names are unknown, sickened and died; and he, the said Wirz, still wickedly pursuing his evil purposes, did establish and cause to be designated within the prison enclosure containing said prisoners, a "dead line," being a line around the inner face of the stockade or wall enclosing said prison, and about 20 feet distant from and within said stockade; and having so established said dead line, which was in many places an imaginary line, and in many other places marked by insecure and shifting strips of boards nailed upon the tops of small and insecure stakes or posts, he, the said Wirz, instructed the prison-guard stationed around the top of said stockade to fire upon and kill any of the prisoners aforesaid who might touch, fall upon, pass over, or under, or across the said "dead line;" pursuant to which said orders and instructions, maliciously and needlessly given by said Wirz, the said prison-guard did fire upon and kill a large number of said prisoners, to wit, the number of about 300; and the said Wirz, still pursuing his evil purpose, did keep and use ferocious and bloodthirsty beasts, dangerous to human life, called bloodhounds, to hunt down prisoners of war aforesaid, who made their escape from his custody, and did then and there wilfully and maliciously suffer, incite and encourage the said beasts to seize, tear, mangle, and maim the bodies and limbs of said fugitive prisoners of war, which the said beasts, incited as aforesaid, then and there did, where by a large number of said prisoners of war, who during the time aforesaid, made their escape and were recaptured, and were by the said beasts then and there cruelly and inhumanly injured, insomuch that many of said prisoners, to wit, the number of about 50, died; and the said Wirz, still pursuing his wicked purpose, and still aiding in carrying out said conspiracy, did use and cause to be used for the pretended purpose of vaccination, impure and poisonous vaccine matter, which said impure and poisonous matter was then and there by the direction and order of said Wirz, maliciously, cruelly, and wickedly deposited in the arms of said prisoners, by reason of which large numbers of them, to wit, 100, lost the use of their arms, and many of them, to wit, about the number of 200, were so injured that they soon thereafter died; all of which he, the said Henry Wirz, well knew and maliciously intended, and in aid of the then existing rebellion against the United States, with a view to assist in weakening and impairing the armies of the United States, and in furtherance of said conspiracy and with the full knowledge, consent, and connivance of his co-conspirators aforesaid, he, the said Wirz, then and there did.

CHARGE II.—Murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Specification 1. In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the eighth day of July A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and he, the said Henry Wirz, a certain pistol, called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said Henry Wirz, in his hand there and then had and held, to, against, and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid, a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said Henry Wirz, the said soldier thereafter, to wit, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1864, died.

Specification 2.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville in the State of Georgia, on about the 20th day of September, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously wilfully, and at his malice aforethought, did jump upon, stamp, kick, bruise, and otherwise injure, with the heels of his boots, a soldier belonging to the army of the United Stasos, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, of which said stamping, kicking, and bruising, maliciously done and inflicted by the said Wirz, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter, to wit, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1864, died.

Specification 3.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 13th day of June, A. D. 1864, then end there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and he, the said Henry Wirz, a certain pistol, called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bulletts, which said pistol the said Henry Wirz in his hand there and then had and held to, against, and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's, custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said Henry Wirz, the said soldier immediately, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

Specification 4.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 30th day of May, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and he, the said Henry Wirz, a certain pistol, called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said Henry Wirz in his hand there and then had and held to, against, and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there, feloniously and in his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid, a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said Henry Wirz, the said soldier, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1864, died.

Specification 5.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of August, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did confine and bind with an instrument of torture, "the stocks," a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, in consequence of which said cruel treatment, maliciously and murderously inflicted as aforesaid, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter, to wit, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1864, died.

Specification 6.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the first day of February, 1865, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did confine and bind within an insrument of torture called "the stocks," a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, in consequence of which said cruel treatment, maliciously and murderously inflicted as aforesaid, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter, to wit, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1865, died.

Specification 7.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did fasten and chain together several persons, soldiers belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as prisoners of war, whose names are unknown, binding the necks and feet of said prisoners closely together, and compelling them to carry great burdens, to wit, large iron balls, chained to their feet, so that in consequence of the said cruel treatment inflictdd upon them by the said Henry Wirz as aforesaid, one of said soldiers, a prisoner of war as aforesaid, whose name is unknown, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1864, died.

Specification 8.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 16th day of May, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Henry Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier as aforesaid, held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the musket aforesaid, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

Specification 9.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the first day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said Rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

Specification 10.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of August, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and in his malice aforethought, did order a Rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said Rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

Specification 11.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz an officer in the military service of the so called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did cause, incite, and urge certain ferocious, and bloodthirsty animals, called bloodhounds, to pursue, attack, wound, and tear in pieces, a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in consequence thereof the said bloodhounds did then and there, with the knowledge, encouragement, and instigation of him, the said Wirz, maliciously and murderously given by him, attack and mortally wound the said soldier, in consequence of which said mortal wound, he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the sixth day of July, A. D. died.

Specification 12.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 27th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a Rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said Wirz was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said Rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which said mortal wound he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter, to wit, on the day aforesaid, died.

Specification 13.—In this: that the said Henry Wirz, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the third day of August, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as such commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said Henry Wirz's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and with a pistol called a revolver, then and there held in the hands of the said Wirz, did beat and bruise said soldier upon the head, shoulders and breast, inflicting thereby mortal wounds, from which said beating and bruising aforesaid, and mortal wounds caused thereby, the said soldier soon thereafter, to wit, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1864, died.

By order of the President of the United States: N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and A. A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

When the defendant was called upon to plead, he claimed that his case was covered by the terms of Johnston's surrender, and furthermore, that the country now being at peace, he could not be lawfully tried by a court-martial. These objections being overruled, he entered a plea of not guilty to all the charges and specifications. Messrs. Louis Schade and O. S. Baker acted as his counsel.

The first witness for the prosecution was Capt. Noyes, who detailed the circumstances of Wirz's arrest, and denied having made any promises of protection to him such as Wirz alleged he had.

The next witness was Col. George C. Gibbs, who commanded the troops of the prison at Andersonville. He testified that Wirz was the commandant of the prison, and had sole authority under Winder over all the prisoners; that there was a deadline there, and orders given to shoot any one who crossed it; that dogs were kept to hunt down escaping prisoners; the dogs were the ordinary plantation dogs, mixture of hound and cur.

Dr. J. C. Bates, who was a Surgeon of the Prison Hospital (a Rebel) testified that the condition of things in his division was horrible. Nearly naked men, covered with lice, were dying on all sides. Many were lying in the filthy sand and mud. He went on and described the terrible condition of men—dying from scurvy, diarrhea, gangrenous sores, and lice. He wanted to carry in fresh vegetables for the sick, but did not dare, the orders being very strict against such things. He thought the prison authorities might easily have sent in enough green corn to have stopped the scurvy: the miasmatic effluvia from the prison was exceedingly offensive and poisonous, so much so that when the Surgeons received a slight scratch on their persons, they carefully covered it up with court plaster, before venturing near the prison.

A number of other Rebel surgeons testified to substantially the same facts.

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1879.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage pre-paid):

WEEKLIES.	Single Copy.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$4 25
Chimney Corner	4 00	5 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00	5 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00	5 00
New York Ledger	3 00	4 10
Prairie Farmer	2 00	3 00
Rural New Yorker	2 50	3 75
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	3 25
Chicago Advance	3 00	4 30
MONTHLIES.		
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St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	4 15
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Young Folks' Monthly	1 10	2 50
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Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber of THE BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSION on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for THE BLADE, as stated.

As is the invariable custom in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.

THE Syracuse *Times* unkindly reminds EDISON that an ounce of invention is worth a pound of talk about the electric light.

SORRY we haven't got a Prince Imperial to feed to SITTING BULL before he gets back across the line. The Zulu war beats ours just that much.

THE Greenback candidate for Governor of Maine is a bondholder. It is sad; but then, it is said he will come down liberally for campaign expenses.

NOTWITHSTANDING the generous offer of those boa-constrictors, the national banks, to give gold for paper, there has been no run on them as yet.

THE New Jersey-people are grumbling because the Passaic River is so low. This is an awful time for things being low. Look at the Democratic politicians, for example.

SENDING American horses to France for the use of the army will improve the cavalry very much, but it would improve it still more if Americans were sent to ride the horses.

THE only places that HENDRICKS WRIGHT will be likely to find any considerable "depression" will be in the hopes of the Ohio Democrats, and the patriotism of the Rebel Brigadiers.

THE ocean can be sounded, and the area of inter-stellar space calculated, but the cheek of ex-Rebels who claim to have always been fighting to save the country is simply measureless.

THE Greenbackers in Massachusetts have resolved to support nobody but undoubted soft-money men; and the Democrats in Maine refused to adjourn their convention in order to unite with the Greenback party. In the first instance, it means that the Democrats need expect no assistance from the Greenbackers unless they nominate BUTLER, and in the second, that the Greenback element in Maine is about reduced to a minus quantity.

THE least harmful mistake of the ignorant bummers whom the Confederates have placed into the offices about the Capitol, has been the substitution of sound Republican documents for the Democratic campaign literature that EWING intended to circulate under his frank. Many of these fellows could read so imperfectly as to be unable to distinguish between the Republican and Democratic documents, and put many thousands of the former into envelopes which had been franked by EWING, and directed to Democrats throughout the country.

THE movement to bring out Gen. HANCOCK as a Democratic candidate for President will not be a success. The South will have no man as a leader who had anything to do with beating them in the argument of war, in the previous discussion of the question of States Rights. This is the way that noble Confederate Brigadier HENRI WATTERSON sets down on the movement, the obnoxious individual in this instance being ex-Gov. JOEL PARKER, of New Jersey.

> He will never do. He is put forward as a War Governor, and the South, which will have a commanding voice in making the nomination and in electing the nominee, doesn't want any of your War Governors. The very suggestion of a public man with a record of that kind is a gross impropriety, and could only have been suggested by some one anxious to kill off Mr. Parker politically.

But Mr. WATTERSON is a strong advocate of the election of EWING and RICE in this State. He deems a recreant Union soldier, in the absence of a genuine Rebel, preferable to the true unionist.

MISS CLARA BARTON, the eminent philanthropist, to whose untiring efforts the people of the Nation are indebted for the institution and arrangement of the superb cemetery for the 13,000 dead of Andersonville, as well as the perfecting as far as possible of the roll of the dead, writes to the author of "Andersonville" as follows:

DANVILLE, LIVINGSTON CO., N. Y.
July 22, 1879.

* * * * * *

Now, I want to say a word of your work, which is quite needless, as you know it all better than I can say it. Still it will gratify me to tell you that it is, by all odds, the best thing ever written of Andersonville, and most likely the best that ever will be written. It is what is needed, and it is a far better time now, than it would have been at the close of the war. *Then* it was not needed, and would have been painful. *Now* it is needed, and will be painful only to those who should be pained, and will awaken only such memories as ought to be awakened. Its style is *excellent*, and it is *true* to life. I am waiting anxiously to see it in book form, and I want it to sell *everywhere*, and everybody to read it. If I can help you in any way I should only be too glad, but your production shows you more than able to help yourself. God speed you in your good work.

Yours, most truly,
CLARA BARTON.

REAPING IN THE WHIRLWIND.

Nobody but the Southern Brigadiers could ever hope to brazen out such a development as was made by the Yazoo City affair. This incident gives the lie so directly, palpably and comprehensively to their swash about entire political freedom in the South that men of less adamantine cheek would retire from the field in utter discomfiture. Its value is immeasurably hightened by its being entirely unlike any preceding outrage, its victim being a man who was a Rebel soldier, and who is still an ardent Democrat.

When, a few years ago a Republican majority of 30,000 was extinguished in Mississippi at the muzzle of the shot gun, very many people in the North palliated the great crime on the ground that any means were justifiable in ridding the State of the curse of the domination of unscrupulous politicians and ignorant plantation hands. This feeling went so far even as to regard such dire murders as that of Judge CHISHOLM, and his beautiful young daughter as unpleasant but necessary incidents of a salutary movement. It was useless to tell these people that no great wrong was ever rectified by the commission of a still greater one, and that objectionable as some features of carpet bag rule may seem to them it was much safer to endure them than to attempt a cure by methods which are confessedly criminal.

The time has come for a demonstration of this. Mob rule was invoked to destroy carpet-bag rule, and now it seats itself firmly on the throne, and compels every one to bow to its tyranous scepter. Fuller details of the affair at Yazoo City show that Capt. HENRY M. DIXON was a Confederate soldier during the war, and distinguished himself by his gallantry and devotion to the Lost Cause. He went into the shot-gun campaign of 1875, and so conducted himself in wiping out the Republican vote by intimidation, that the Democracy of his County recognized the value of his service by presenting him massive solid silver pitcher upon which was engraved:

> To
> The Bravest of the Brave,
> Capt. Henry M. Dixon.
> Presented to him by his Democratic fellow-citizens of Yazoo County, as an humble testimonial of their high appreciation of his brilliant services in the redemption of the County from Radical rule in 1875.

Last Spring, for reasons which have not been developed, Capt. DIXON decided not to enter the Democratic Convention as a candidate for Sheriff, but to run on an independent ticket. He had a strong following in the County, and other names were added to his until a full County ticket was formed. DIXON and his friends went into the canvass actively, and soon had every prospect of success.

The Democratic Convention met on the 23d of June, nominated a full ticket, resolved that the Independent movement should be suppressed, and empowered the Executive Committee to do this. The Executive Committee met in July, resolved to employ the old bulldozing tactics, and so announced in the papers of July 18. Military companies, 500 strong altogether, were organized and placed under the command of HENRY STUBBLEFIELD, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. They began operations in the old style by trying to prevent DIXON's friends from registering. The latter were determined, and as they embraced the best class of the whites of the County, the Bull-dozers had poor success. The latter then resolved to bring things to a crisis. STUBBLEFIELD, heading 300 ruffians, called on DIXON and ordered him to leave the County inside of 24 hours. DIXON refused, and a stormy time ensued, in which DIXON's life and property was only saved by the devoted courage of his friends. At length a compromise was effected, and Capt. DIXON signed the following card:

> TO THE PUBLIC.
>
> For the sake of the peace and harmony of the County, and the affection I bear for my family and friends, I agree to withdraw from the political canvass or race issue in the future: provided, I will be protected in my rights as any other citizen, and my friend, R. A. Flanagan, is to be unmolested in his rights, etc.
>
> H. M. DIXON.
>
> Yazoo City, July 25, 1879.

The Independents are making a feeble manifestation of spirit in opposition to this mob tyranny. A number of the leaders have signed a communication to Judge MORRIS, of Vicksburg, in which they set forth the above and other facts, ask him for his advice, and say:

> Now, sir, is there no remedy for us? Is there no source to which we can look for protection in our rights? They now threaten to compel every prominent Independent to pledge his support to their party or burn our houses and drive us from our homes. How is this for a free country?

Judge MORRIS replies in a letter which we wish every citizen in the land were compelled to read. No more bitter arraignment of the political banditti who rule the South ever appeared in a Stalwart newspaper. Here it is:

> VICKSBURG, Miss., July 28.
>
> GENTLEMEN: I have your favor of yesterday, giving still further and yet painful intelligence and details of the political riots in Yazoo County on Friday and Saturday of last week. No news of these disturbances by either telegraph or mail, had, so far as I know, reached this City, and until it was brought here by passengers and others on a Yazoo River packet on Monday, three days after the riot had commenced, the public here had not heard a word of the shameful affair.
>
> You do me but simple justice when you speak of my determined opposition to every species of fraud and violence in elections, and express your confidence that I would gladly advise you, in your present extremity, and I would, if practicable, point you and the people of your County to a prompt and efficient remedy.
>
> So far as the form and theory of our laws and judiciary are concerned, your remedy ought to be abundant and speedy. The offenses of which you speak are well defined by our statutes, and well known to our Courts. But under existing circumstances, and in the midst of such political excitement, it is painful to have to admit that practically our laws upon this subject are a dead letter, and our Judiciary a dead system, because violence and fraud in elections, and fraud and perjury in covering them up, have in too many instances been the chief instrumentalities by which our public officers got into power, and by which they expect to retain it. It is believed by many reputable citizens that the use of these instrumentalities was, to a great extent, excusable, in view of the evils which were in some of our former elections to be overcome, and the State redeemed from negro rule.
>
> Suppose we admit, for the sake of the argument, the correctness of the idea, though there are many good and wise men who will not admit it, but still believe, as they have always advised, that it would have been far better to have united with the colored voters as soon as they were enfranchised, in organizing and directing all our local affairs as you gentlemen and your associates are now attempting to do in the good old County of Yazoo, and as other white citizens of the State are beginning to do in other Counties where the negros predominate, and I venture the opinion that had this experiment been resorted to at the start we should thereby have escaped many of the evils which have resulted from the opposite course. Be this as it may, and admitting for the present that violence and crime were the appropriate remedies for the extraordinary evils with which we have been occasionally beset, still the question is forced upon us, are those instrumentalities to be the ordinary and permanent policy of Mississippi through all time? Is there to be no time in our history when these appliances shall be abandoned?
>
> The "redemption of the State" was announced four years ago. From that time to the present we have been solemnly pledged and assured in all our political conventions, and notably in the celebrated Mississippi Valley Labor Convention in this City on the 5th and 6th of May last, which was called into existence by the sudden departure of a large number of our laboring element, with their families, to Kansas and elsewhere, that fraud, violence and intimidation had forever ceased as the agencies by which elections in this State should be carried.
>
> This last named convention at Vicksburg was participated in by a large number of the ablest minds in the country and presided over by a distinguished citizen of your own County, Gen. W. R. Miles, whose name alone was accepted by the colored people and all others as an absolute guarantee that the pledge was made in the utmost good faith; and these pledges have been echoed and re-echoed by all our Congressmen and newspapers in equally solemn and emphatic terms. Many thousands of the white people of our State, who are not politicians, office holders or office-seekers, have manifested in their individual capacities an inclination and determination to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the canvas now opening to redeem and verify these pledges and carry them into practical operation, and conservative men generally are looking with approbation and high hope to the movement in Yazoo, which has been so suddenly interrupted by the armed assault upon Capt. Dixon and his friends to which you refer.
>
> It is believed, however, that the good work has been only interrupted and not defeated. Because we all know that your movement there was inaugurated by the very best and most patriotic and intelligent white men in the country—men who have heretofore sustained high reputations for wealth, integrity, and influence—always identified and acting with the Democratic party and your most refined society. No one can believe that such men will permit themselves to be mobbed or bullied away from the exercise of rights so valuable, so clearly secured by the fundamental law, and so repeatedly guaranteed by the pledges to which I have referred. And if it were possible for us to suppose that you would be driven by this interruption to abandon your candidates, who are certainly the peers of anybody in your country, I can not believe that such men as Gen. Milos, Col. Garnett Andrews, and others equally eminent in your midst, no matter with what party they may be acting, will quietly permit the outrage to be consummated, because it is known far and wide that these gentlemen are leaders and omnipotent in their influence, if they choose to exercise it, in the party to which the mob professes to belong, and in whose interest this outrage of last week was avowedly perpetrated.
>
> One of them, as alread stated, presided over the convention in this City; another of them has honored his party and County by accepting a nomination for the Legislature. They are all aware of the pledges of their entire party and press, and he fully and personally committed to those pledges. Nor can they escape responsibility by having it faid that they do not participate in, or encourage the mob. Because it is undeniable that they could manifest their opposition to it in such manner that the mob itself would be an impossibility.
>
> In response to your request for my advice I would say: Preserve your organization; keep up the free standard of your constitutional right; stand firmly to your duty, and go forward with a determination that the few hundred violent men composing the mob shall not, without the indorsement or connivance of the gentlemen to whom I allude, drive you from the field. The mob element exists to some extent in every community, and if permitted the mob would intercept and defeat by murder and rapine any party, be it ever so meritorious, if encouraged or connived at by the leading minds of the opposition. Such men can be restrained by no laws which the authorities refuse to see executed, those they could safely defy, though they would skulk from the presence of enlightened men, such as those to whom I have alluded.
>
> I was fully satisfied before receiving your letter and the detailed statements of the gentleman who brought it to me, that no such mob as that could have been assembled in the Town of Benton or Yazoo City, utterly destitute as that mob was from its inception of any honest cause or lawful intention, unless it had been known that they were opposed by a majority of the legal voters, and I know also that extraordinary lying and artifice must have been employed, as you say it was, to induce the better class of them assemble, and your information to this effect but confirms my previous convictions. If you will pursue the course which I have here indicated, the action of the mob of last Friday and Saturday will most certainly react with most humiliating and disgraceful effect upon its leaders and authors, and in your favor. Hundreds of men not hitherto with you will rally to your standard, and you will yet achieve a glorious triumph. Or, if I am mistaken in all this; if one party in Yazoo County cannot organize without consulting the other; if no citizen can cast or receive a vote without the consent of his adversaries; if a party largely in the majority can be dispersed and scattered with impunity by an armed mob—it requires no prophet to foretell that we shall embitter the people of the Northern States and make them "solid" against us, and that the laboring class of that and many of the neighboring Counties will leave en masse and go anywhere—anywhere out of the State.
>
> The emigrants from the State will find the river full of steamboats to carry them away. *The fertile hill plantations of Mississippi will be given over to the occupancy of briers, bermuda and wasting gullies, and the still more magnificent plantations of the Yazoo and Mississippi bottoms will be returned to the dominion of alligators, moccasins, and owls, and the still more desolating inundation.* God speed you in your good work, the success of which alone can prevent these disasters.
>
> Very respectfully, J. S. MORRIS.
>
> To Messrs. Jas. Johnston, J. M. Ricks, E. S. Bell, J. R. Bell, jr., R. T. Cheatham, and others, Committee.

"OPPRESSED LABOR."

The Kansas City *Times* is one of the Fiat journals that wails continually the depressed condition of labor, the multitude of the unemployed. Looking into the column adjoining those in which these plaints appear we find such advertisements as these:

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WHOLEsale clothing salesman for Kansas; only those need apply who command trade and come well recommended. Address "Clothing," care Letter Carrier 31, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class barber at 226 West 5th St.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKsmith. Address W. W., Times office.

WANTED—NIGHT CLERK FOR HOTEL. Address, with reference, "Hotel," Times office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAITER AT Tremont House. None other need apply.

WANTED—A BOY 17 OR 20 YEARS OF age to care for horses and milk a cow, in private family. Apply at the "Kansas City Employment Agency," 605 Main street.

WANTED—TWO SINGLE MEN TO WORK on a farm 3½ miles from the City. Apply at the Kansas City EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 605 Main st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN PASTRY cook, Monday. Apply at the Kansas City EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 605 Main st.

WANTED—COAL MINERS AT WINSO'S Coal Shafts on Chicago & Alton Railroad, near Higginsville, Lafayette County, Mo.; constant work; 4 cents for mining; monthly pay; good dwellings and boarding-houses at mines. UP. B. WINSOR, Manager.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERal State Agencies; salary and expenses paid; references required. TRIUMPH MANUFACTURING CO., 116 Monroe st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE TO WORK on farm; those without children preferred. Apply at the Kansas City EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 605 Main st.

WANTED—FIFTY STONE CUTTERS, 25 Stone Masons, and 25 Quarrymen, to work on the St. Louis, Wichita & Western Railroad from Oswego to Wichita, Kas.; steady work all Summer and Fall; wages to stone cutters, $3.50 per day; stone masons, $2 to $2.50 per day, and quarrymen $1.50 per day. Headquarters at Cherryvale, on L. L. & G. R R. JOHN McCARTHY, Contractor.

It is only necessary to read the two columns together to show how little truth there is in the first one.

IF the people of New Orleans, and the South generally, had a commercial spirit equal to their political venom, they would be up in arms for the Panama Canal. That enterprise will make the Gulf of Mexico another Mediterranean Sea, with populous and important Cities dotting its northern shore, of which New Orleans should be the chief.

WHERE THE FAULT LIES.

The just criticism of the North, as well as of civilized people everywhere, upon Southern society is that it permits the ascendancy of its worst elements. To say this, is to place it in the general category of bad social systems everywhere. It does not help the matter to admit that a majority of the Southern people are disposed to be peaceful, just and law-abiding. The same can be said with equal truth of the worst systems that curse this earth. The Russian, as a rule, is an honest, industrious, law-abiding man; the Spaniard has many noble qualities; the Turk is a man who will compare favorably in manly virtues with any class of men in the world. Nevertheless all these support and endure governments and social systems which are the scandal of the age. It is because of this passive acquiescence of these better classes that such iniquitous things are possible. If they did their duty crime and wrongs would cease. The good men of every community—no matter what the country or nationality—always largely outnumber the bad. But if the law-abing and well-disposed are cowards or selfishly indifferent the bad men will rule, as they do in the South and in Turkey. There are plenty of bad men in the North, as there are everywhere, but the better classes are always ready to hold them in check, no matter what the cost, and that readiness is what constitutes the greatest excellence of our people. They comprehend the entire responsibility of every citizen for the maintenance of peace and good government, and are ready to reduce their views to practice. Such a thing as a band of outlaws riding rough-shod over the community—one of the commonest things in the South—is so impossible in the North as to be inexplicable to our people. They can not understand how a people who make such lofty pretensions to courage as the Southeners should allow themselves to be awed and intimidated by a few reckless bullies. The most daring desperado the world ever saw would run but a brief career in the North. Penitentiaries yawn for him on every side; and though he be as brave as HECTOR and as wily as ULYSSES, he can not avoid the inevitable. Some fine morning a couple of policemen, or a Sheriff and a Deputy, will quietly slip the darbies on the Terror of the Plains, and he spends the rest of his life in a striped uniform, making shoes or cutting stone.

The case of the JAMES and YOUNGER brothers affords an excellent illustration of the difference between Northern and Southern communities. These desperados ran their wild career unchecked through Missouri and Kentucky. They dashed into villages, overawed the inhabitants, plundered banks, robbed stores, murdered men, outraged women, and dashed out again unmolested. A large portion of the communities seemed to regard them as demigods of courage and invulnerability, and admire them accordingly. We do not recall a single instance where one of the outraged Towns resisted the bandits. They behaved with as much disgusting tameness as Italian places do when plundered by the garlic-eating robbers of the mountains. But, one day their evil star led the JAMESES and YOUNGERS to attempt a like performance in a Northern Village. They rode into Northville, Minn., and attempted to serve it as they had dozens of other similar places in the South. To their astonishment, everybody seized such arms as were within reach, and assailed them with a savageness that seemed impossible in the placid, business-like Northerner. Two or three of the rascals were shot down in the streets before they could get out of Town. Their magnificent horses and horsemanship did not save the balance. They were followed up with tireless energy; headed off in all directions, fired at from all sides, and at last forced to surrender. For six years they have been painting pails in the Minnesota Penitentiary, and musing on the radical difference between the Northern and Southern people. If they were to live a thousand years they would never again try to rob a Northern Town.

A gang of bulldozers who would attempt to control a ballot-box or overawe a nominee in the North would receive as sharp a lesson as these robbers did. Everybody, without respect to party, would make common cause against them, in the general interests of the community, and the punishment the scoundrels would receive would effectually prevent like attempts in the future.

What the people of the North have certainly the right to expect is that the better classes in the South will take the same interest in the maintenance of order and the suppression of crime that those in the North do. If they do, the reign of the political and non-political brigand is ended. The people of the South by emancipating themselves from the control of these bad elements, will inaugurate a reign of the same prosperity that the North enjoys, but to which the South has always been a stranger. It only requires that the Southerners shake off that pusillanimity which keeps them dumb and inactive in the presence of crimes of the first magnitude.

THE FIATISTS LIES CONCERNING TREASURY BALANCES.

Any man of ordinary ability can make up a pretty fair theory on a basis of facts which he has manufactured for the occasion, and that may account, somewhat, for the number of well-meaning men whom we see lead off by the vagaries of the fiatists; but why the speakers themselves, when repeadedly detected and exposed in their falsehoods should persist in them, passes understanding. The latest bald-faced assertion, and the one which is now the most frequently employed to show that Sec. SHERMAN is hoarding currency in the Treasury for the benfit of the "Gold-bugs," who are, in some mysterious way, to be benefited thereby, is, that there are over $400,000,000 of money constantly locked up in the treasury, and removed from the business of the country. Congressman WRIGHT in his examination of witnesses at Chicago, constantly reiterated that statement, which was as idiotic as it was mendacious. The monthly debt statement on the 1st of August, showed that there was cash in the treasury to the amount of $382,905,273. And against it were the following liabilities.

Interest due and unpaid	$ 4,891,602
Debt on which interest has ceased	78,737,550
Interest thereon	2,671,334
Gold and silver certificates	18,093,530
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	40,330,000
Cash balance available Aug. 1, 1879	138,338,335
Total	$ 282,905,273

An inspection of this statement will show that over half of this amount is held to pay debts which have already matured, and that $40,000,000 is the property of banks who have deposited it there, and taken certificates of deposit. The cash balance, available to the Treasury Department for the purpose of maintaining resumption, on the 1st of August, is only $138,338,335, and on this small sum over $650,000,000 of paper is to be maintained at par.

Let us see what would be the condition of affairs, if what the fiatists say were true. During the last six months of 1878, the total cash in the Treasury did not exceed $300,000,000 at the date of any one statement. On the 1st of January the cash in the Treasury was, in round numbers, $274,000,000, and on the 1st of May it was $448,500,000. The present amount, in round numbers, is $283,000,000. Do the fiatists mean to say that Sec. SHERMAN is playing shuttlecock after this enormous fashion with the currency; that in one four months he contracts it $174,-500,000, and in the next three inflates it $165,500,000? If this be true, then the expansion and contraction of the currency don't have any effect whatever on its value or the business of the country. There has been no fluctuations in the price of money, nor any perturbations of the commercial markets, to compare with such a zig-zag performance as this. If it is true that all the money in the Treasury is locked up, and practically withdrawn from circulation, then Sec. SHERMAN has been guilty of the most reckless inflation and contraction of the currency imaginable. Of course, an assertion that he has done anything of this sort, is simply nonsense. An examination of the debt statements will show that the money, instead of being dormant, has been pretty lively. Take the statement of the 1st of May:

Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$5,166,999
Debt on which interest has ceased	67,530,110
Interest thereon	1,193,642
Gold and silver certificates	1,303,642
United States notes for redemption of certificates of deposit	31,635,000
U. S. notes held for redemption of fractional currency	8,446,337
Called bonds, not matured, for which four per cent. bonds have been issued	171,319,100
Cash balance, available May 1, 1879	145,517,348
Total	$448,467,156
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	$448,467,156

The first three items aggregate $73,-890,741, and that amount is all matured indebtedness. The next item, the gold and silver certificates, represent the amount of that character of demand indebtedness outstanding, for which the coin is in Treasury; and the remainder of the items are self-explanatory. The actual amount of cash available to the Treasury was $145,517,348.

We have given the statement for two months, and an examination of those for any other months will show that the average amount of money in the Treasury for a resumption reserve is not far from the amounts given in the two months named. It will also be seen that the money in the Treasury, save that held for the resumption purposes, represents a sum that is constantly coming in and going out of the Treasury. It might just as well be said that the average amount of money on hand in the vaults of any bank or private business was out of circulation, as to say that the money in the vaults of the Treasury which is held to meet current and matured indebtedness, and which comes in and goes out each month in the same quantity, is out of circulation.

As a matter of fact, Sec. SHERMAN has been remarkably conservative in his funding operations, and he has so managed them as to not disturb the business of the country in the least. Business men understand this perfectly well, but the demagogues of the WRIGHT and EWING school go on with their reckless and false statements, notwithstanding the facts can be ascertained by anybody who will take the trouble to examine the monthly debt statements.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IN ENGLISH MARKETS.

Some time ago Mr. DAVID A. WELLS published some statistics concerning American cotton manufacturers, and the sale of American cotton goods abroad, prepared for him by Mr. B. F. NOURSE, of Boston. An English journal (*Cotton*) republished them, and their conclusions were so at variance with the general conception of the true state of affairs, that it questioned their authenticity. The paper fell into the hands of Mr. NOURSE, and he immediately addressed a letter to the editor, repeating and defending his statements.

He asserts that there is an increasing demand for American cotton goods of certain grades, and he proceeds to tell why. The English still excel in the manufacture of the finest goods, but this is not because the Americans cannot make fine goods as well as the English, but because there is no market here for them, the principal market being in England, right at the doors of the English factories, where they have the advantage of supplying a home market, and far away from our factories. In those goods which are of universal use, such as sheetings, prints, jeans, drills, and the like, the Americans excel the English right at their own doors, and also in every foreign market where they come in competition. The reason of this, he avers, is because our goods are purer, better made, and of a superior quality. The Wamsutta Mills, of Massachusetts, he instances, were awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition, and their goods are sold all over England.

The American thread mills produce the best quality of thread of those grades most in use, and also the finest thread for lace, which is exported to Europe and made up. The English have spun a finer thread, but they are simply specimens, and are not of practical use. One of the reasons of this superiority, both of thread and of fabrics, is because they are made by American machinery, which is better than the English. And even in the manufacture of finer goods, the American is preferable to the English machinery. Mr. NOURSE concludes as follows:

> We happen to be favored by conditions of cheap and well directed labor, that is yet better paid in proportion to the cost of living than ever before, while you in England are handicapped by the exactions of trades unions, which tend to enhance the cost of your productions while reducing operatives' earnings to extreme poverty of living, and we happen to have a home market for the whole production of our cotton mills except in seasons of extreme depression, while your markets are seriously impaired by the effects of great famines, of wars, of commercial crises, and, most of all, in durable effects by the demonetization of and decline in silver, and we therefore make a favorable comparison for a time.

THE correct thing now for the French Republicans would be to offer King CETEWAYO an asylum in Paris, and commission his sons as officers of the French artillery.

OLD SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

A Letter from the Secretary of the Andersonville Masonic Lodge.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

I have read your history of Andersonville with absorbing interest, and know from personal knowledge and experience that it is true, so far as pen can write the horrors of that prison-pen. Your story carries me back to those dreadful days, and I live them over again. Again I hear the cry of "Who takes this!" "Who takes this!" that sounded from one end of the camp to the other at ration time, the method used by the prisoners in the distribution of rations among themselves. I think this novel idea deserves a mention in your story. I was pleased with the tribute you paid to the two priests, whose heroic devotion to the sufferers won the admiration of the camp. I was taken prisoner at the battle of Buckland Mills, in Virginia, October 19, 1863, with about 200 other cavalrymen. We were confined in the Pemberton building in Richmond, and transferred from there to Belle Isle, and in February to Andersonville. I made my escape from there on the night of September 19, 1864, and reached Sherman's lines at Decatur, six miles from Atlanta, after a tramp through the woods, living upon raw corn in the ear while on the way. I belonged to the 37th squad, on the north side of the pen, south of the wagon-way, not far from the north gate. I was Sergeant of the squad; I was Secretary of the Masonic organization among the prisoners, and received and delivered the supplies, contributed by the "Southwestern Lodge, No. 143, A. F. A. M.," located at Oglethorpe, Ga. I have a partial list of the names of the brothers whose wants were relieved by the donations, and a list of all Masons confined in the prison. These donations would have been continued, but Gen. Winder issued an order forbidding them, threatening to punish any one who should violate the order. I must express my admiration for the praise you give to the Andersonville prisoners for their loyalty.

I received from the dying lips of many the most sublime and heroic expressions of patriotism and loyalty to the stars and stripes. In my rounds among the Masonic brotherhood my attention was called to the case of a young man who lay upon the sand almost naked in the broiling sun, his limbs terribly swollen with scurvy, so that the flesh on his toes was bursted open, his body reduced to a skeleton, his matted hair filled with the filth of the prison, his body covered with vermin, and his eyes glazed in death. He roused up for a moment and said, "Tell my father that I never wished my country to swerve one inch to save my life; I am as willing to die here as on the battle field." I never learned his name, rank or regiment. He died full of love for his country, that—our destinies might be controlled by Rebel Brigadiers in Congress. I trust your pen may be inspired to write the history of the most outrageous of crimes perpetrated by those men whose lives should have ended in accordance with the laws of the "black flag" under which they sailed.

EDWIN B. COOKE.
Late of Co. A, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
Berrien Springs, Mich., July 12, 1879.

Another Conciliated Ex-Prisoner-of-War.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

"Whoop 'em up, 'Illinois.'" I was a boarder at the "Hotel de Andersonville," having entered its hell-cursed portal August 9, 1864, and in my rounds took in the h—ls, Savannah, Charleston and Florence, and was among the first batch to leave our boarding houses all round. I was an eye-witness to many of the scenes you so vividly describe, which I know to be true; and if the Devil gets his own, the Rebel Confederacy, together with such Northern sneaks as D. W. Voorhees, will be sure of permanent homes with their parent.

I left "Florence" with the first 1,000, for we knew not where, and escaped from the train between Wilmington and Goldsborough, February 22, 1865, coming in on the line held by "Burnsides'" negro troops. I was well treated by both white and black in North Carolina; was recaptured, but turned loose again by Rebel Cavalry, March 8, 1865.

My love is not sharpened in the least, as years pass by, and I see the denials and lies told about our sufferings, and I feel the bitter effects of my prison life still, and never expect to be free from suffering, I would like to have some of the excusers of our treatment take a little of your and my own fare at Florence—one of our breakfasts, for instance—and tell us how they like it. Yes; love them always, with the same love they gave me. Death by the inch to them and their ilk! And since the last Congress has been in session, my interest in seeing their works exposed grows stronger day, so "whoop 'em up."

A. E. MAY,
Private Co. "D," 6th Ind. Cav.
Sandford, Ind.

Rebel Confirmation.

To the Editor of the Blade:

To-day a couple of my friends both of whom were Confederate soldiers, were talking over the times they used to have in the army. One of them was giving his experience as a guard at the Florence stockade, when he was a boy of 16. When I came up to where they were holding the conversation he was speaking of Barrett. He said that he had seen him empty a revolver and then take a gun from a guard and fire at the prisoners because they laughed when he slipped in jumping the ditch. He says that some of the guards took delight in getting prisoners to cross the dead line just to have the fun of shooting at them. He fully corroborates all that "Illinois" has written in regard to the cruelties at Florence, and says that many of the prisoners who joined the Rebel company did so (as they told him) to get a chance to kill Barrett. He did not know that I was reading an account of it, and when I showed him the paper he said it was all so, as far as it related to Florence. It seems to me that this is a little stronger confirmation as to the truth of what "Illinois" has written than anything that has yet appeared in the Old Soldiers' Column. Yours,

X.
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 5. 1879.

Was There.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I am very much interested in your Old Soldiers' column and the Andersonville exposure, as I was a prisoner for nearly four months in several of those miserable prison dens (Libby and Pemberton at Richmond, at Danville and others). I am fully convinced that even "Andersonville" can tell but a small part of the suffering from hunger, cold and abuse. No one can ever realize what we prisoners had to suffer. I am now an invalid, yet am ready to do all I can as I did before, if the time comes, when men are needed to fight another rebellion (or the old one over.

A. L. DEHAVEN,
Late Co. I, 3d O. V. H. A.
Ogden, Boone Co., Ia., June 10, 1879.

The Truth is Established.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

I have been reading "Andersonville" carefully. In the mouth of two or three witnesses the truth is established, but I find the correctness of this account of the Confederate prison pens is confirmed by more than treble this amount of testimony. I wish the history great success and hope the writer will continue his account until all is told that can be, for I think it will do a great deal of good.

W. C.
Company C., 98th Regt., Illinois Vols.,
(Wilder's old Brigade.)
Eberle, Ill.

A Great Book.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

"Andersonville," by a private soldier, is one of the best written stories of prison life that I have ever seen, and I predict for it, when issued in book form, a greater sale than "Uncle Tom's Cabin." I was not one of the unfortunate ones who were gobbled by the Johnnies, but members of my regiment died in Andersonville. I left my right leg at Culp's Farm, Ga., and for all that think that it would take two Johnnies and a boy to corrall me at this late day. I trust the brother comrade will maintain his advanced position and keep giving the facts about the barbarities practiced by the *chivalry*.

P. P. WILSON.
20th Army Corps.

To the Author of Andersonville:

Accept my thanks for your effort to describe "Andersonville as it was. I had a messmate almost starved to death there.

We have a natural curiosity here in the shape of a man—Dr. Turpin by name—who was in Andersonville, and is now a Democrat. He indorses your history, but votes the Bourbon ticket.

I was not in any prison pen, but have seen enough of the boys to know that you cannot picture it any worse than it was.

I would like to hear from any of the boys who were under Jo Hooker at Fredericksburg, or under Burnside in 1863.

G. S. MORRISON,
Sergt. 131st Pa., Co. K, Creans, Ill.

BOTH SIDES.

The Booms of the Lemars Sentinel and the Ravings of the Okolona States.

Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel (Stalwart).

1880—GRANT.

Booming, booming, booming,
For Grant.

With the Nation's Capital in the hands of traitors, the low but deep murmurs of a defrauded people grow into sullen reverberations,

That gather, gather, gather,

And, rumbling over the graves of a million dead heroes, who seem to have died in vain that the Nation might live.

They roll grandly into the awakened hearts of thirty million living patriots,

And break on the ears of the world,

Booming, booming, booming

For Grant in 1880.

Transcendentalism, gush, reconciliation, and all other tricks of Reconstruction are played out.

Exit doves, olive branches and fol-de-rol.

Grant and gunpowder,

Grant and bayonets.

Grant and the gallows for traitors.

Grant and the grand old Union army on the top shelf.

Grant in the Presidential chair,—his Congress and Cabinet taken from the grim warriors who saved the Union to preserve it,—

And to stay there till the crack of doom, if the integrity of the Republic requires it.

It was the sword of the Fathers that created the Republic; it was the sword of their sons that defended it against foreign foes; it was the sword of their grandsons that rescued it from hell-born domestic treason.

To the army we owe our creation, preservation, redemption.

From the ranks of the civilian and the Statesman have come the imbeciles and blathering impracticables, gushing sentimentalists, and diabolistic traitors.

They may do when peach-blossoms and butterflies dance in the calm sunbeams of peace;

But, when treason stalks at noonday in the Nation's Capital,

The sword must be unsheathed, the soldier must step to the front.

Shot and shell, grape and canister, are the only arguments traitors can understand.

Washington, Jackson, Grant—

Why, all the so-called statesmen the country has produced would not make a respectable shadow of this immortal trinity of warriors.

Washington is dead, and Jackson is dead; but all that was great and good in both lives in Grant.

The crisis is on us,—brought on us by soft-headed, blundering romancers, as ignorant of human nature as they were of human history.

They called themselves statesmen.

They sent the Army to the rear.

They tore the uniform from the backs of the Union soldiers, the men who had saved the Republic.

And howled, "Git! We'll manage the affairs of this Nation.

"You fellows with bayonets and epaulettes are dangerous.

"We'll run the machine."

And they have run it,—these statesmen.

They've run it to the devil.

In less than 15 years from the day when Grant gave the blood-cemented fragments to the keeping of the statesmen.

It was a grand day that, too, when, within the shadow of the Nation's Capitol, he handed back his sword and a reunited Republic to Old Abe Lincoln.

There were tattered banners torn to shreds by shot and shell from traitor's guns.

There were grim, blood-stained warriors, a half a million more or less;

And there were a million new made graves;

But there was not a traitor in the Capitol of the United States that day.

But that day is passed, and old Abe Lincoln is dead.

And to day in the corridors of the Capitol, in the seats where Lovejoy, and Sumner, and Webster, and Giddings sat,

In the Senate and House of Representatives, the once shattered Rebel army makes laws for the Republic.

And Union soldiers go about humbly with bated breath.

This is to day.

This is the triumph of statesmanship.

But listen!

There are clenched teeth and a hissing sound as of serpents.

There are strong leathern breasts, and hearts within palpitating like caged lions.

They mingle and boom, mingle and boom

For Grant
In 1880.

Southern Sentiment.

Okolona (Miss.) States.

We are for National supremacy, if necessary, at the cost of every State line between Maine and California.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

And we are for State supremacy, if necessary, at the cost of the Union.

Let your party try to rub out State lines, if it dare.

Its leaders will be hung for treason, and its rank and file will be riddled with musket balls at the hands of an infuriated majority.

Try it, we say, if you want to be plunged headlong into the chasm of hell-fire that will yawn in your path.

The Okolona *States*, the Vicksburg *Herald*, and some other Mississippi papers are calling Gen. James Ronald Chalmers to account for his selfishness in not defending his "great chieftain," Forrest, when his personal explanation was made.—*Washington (D. C.) Republican.*

Misinformed.

It is a subject that the *States* has never touched, for it knew that Forrest did not need it, or a defense.

We only regret that Mr. Chalmers saw proper to reply to the lies and accusations set afloat in regard to himself. He would have treated them with superb contempt and silence, for the men in whose black hearts they were spawned as far beneath him

As Apollyon in the fire
To Ithuriel on the wing.

It is singular how unerringly the lowest elements of American society gravitate toward the Grant movement.

The unlettered factory hands of New England favor it.

Likewise, the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania.

Likewise, the semi-savages of our cotton fields.

Likewise, the thugs, plug-uglies, and ward bummers of the cities.

Likewise, the whisky-thieves, land-sharks, Pacific Mail sharpers, etc., etc., that cut such a wide swarth in 1869-'77.

These classes have combined together in behalf of a strong Government,—a "nation."

The Democratic party—the party that comprises the worth and culture of the North and South—must rise in its majestic majority and put down this mob of boors and blacklegs, or it is lost, and forever lost.

The *Herald* has shocked the Okolona *States* by saying that "Massachusetts has defended State rights, and we hope may be called upon to do it again." Massachusetts has also defended the Union, and we hope that she will be called upon to do that again.—*Boston (Mass.) Herald.*

Yes; but you forget to say that Massachusetts withdrew from that same identical Union long years before the Southern States went out.

Our people didn't clutch her by the hind hoof, and drag her back.

They let her severely alone.

But, when we seceded, she pretended that she was still a member of the American Confederacy, and subscribed money and marched soldiers hitherways to subjugate us for doing the same thing she had done before.

Her Ordinance of Secession is still unrepealed, and yet she shoots at Secessionists.

She is still out of the Union, and yet she phases herself on her Unionism!

Hypocrite!

A SPECIFIC.

A spinal disease is very prevalent in the Democratic ranks beyond the Ohio River, at this writing. We have a specific for the complaint, and will furnish it to customers for $2 per annum each. Send us that sum, together with your full address, and we will mail you the Okolona *States* for one year. After you have read a few copies, you will find that your back-bone has become stiff, stout and substantial, and will stand the wear and tear of centuries.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Which it is Expected any Democrat Can Furnish, on Application, Concerning the Democratic Party's Friendship for the Union Soldier.

WANTED.

CALDWELL, O., Aug. 1, 1879.

1. A white blackbird.
2. A Democratic speech, made at any time or anywhere, in which Gens. Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Logan, Leggett, Howard, Banks, Lew Wallace, Kilpatrick, Hartranft, Noyes, Comly, Hayes, Burnside, Sickles, or any other Union General of national reputation and especially brilliant military renown is spoken of with anything but contempt and scorn, coupled with manifest Copperhead hatred of the Union soldier.
3. The names (?) of all Union soldiers nominated and elected to State offices by Democrats in Kentucky, which gave 60,000 soldiers to the Union Army; or in Ohio, either, during the war for the Union.
4. The postoffice address of every Union soldier nominated and elected to County offices in Ohio (deserters excepted) in strong Democratic Counties like Montgomery and Monroe.
5. Ohio having had three Democratic Legislatures since the war, and these Legislatures having had the opportunity to appoint not less than 14 officers at $5 a day, often more than that, the names are desired also of all crippled Union soldiers, or even good Union soldiers not wounded (deserters excepted,) whom those three Legislatures appointed to these offices during their six years' of ascendency in Ohio.
6. The names of all Union soldiers originally appointed to the lucrative sinecures around the House and Senate in Washington since Congress, or either branch of it, became Democratic; Also the names of all Rebels appointed there by the Democrats to fill vacancies caused by the removal of one-armed and one-legged Union soldiers.
7. A file of speeches since the war, and during the war, made by Democrats denouncing Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Vallandigham, Pendleton and Voorhees.
8. Quotations from Democratic newspapers during the war giving verbal aid and comfort to the Union army, rejoicing in great headlines and strong words of commendation and praise of our soldiers over a Union victory, or sad and sympathetic in tone when our arms met with reverses. This would be a curiosity more prized than the original draught of the Declaration of Independence, for it is far more rare.
9. Quotations from the speeches of our two Ohio Senators delivered during or since the war, that were read in the camp and at the soldiers' reunions since the war, and cheered to the echo by our soldiers, and hissed by rebels.
10. Quotations from the speeches and editorials of Ohio Democrats during the war, endorsing Lincoln and Stanton, Chase and Grant in their civil and military movements, and asserting boldly that we were right and the rebels were wrong, and that the Democratic party of Ohio was the friend of the Union soldiers and the enemy of rebels.
11. The secret cause that actuates every Democratic orator to denounce with unmeasured and exceptional bitterness the three great successful Generals of the Union army, and to praise some miserable small renegade Union officer whose reputation for honor and honesty in war and peace is more than questionable, provided he votes the Democratic ticket a time or two.
12. A Vallandigham or Pendleton eulogy of 1863 in praise of Lincoln.
13. A leaf from the history of Democracy in Ohio, recording its renunciation of Southern Democrats, its abhorrence of State Rights, its denunciation of Belle Isle, Libby and Andersonville, its sorrow for the Union dead, its sympathy with the widows and orphans of those who perished in battle, its acquiescence in the drafts, greenback issues, emancipation and payment of the soldiers.

As I have never seen any of the above things, any one having possession of any of these rare curiosities in Democratic history, will confer a great favor by mailing them to PRIVATE DALZELL.

AN AMERICAN SCENE.

A Songlet from Pinafore Gilbert's New Opera.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says of Arthur Sullivan, who lately was made a doctor of music at Oxford:

I am sorry to tell you that Dr. Arthur Sullivan is far from well. Hard work and a local malady have almost prostrated him. He hopes to leave England for America early in October, when he and his collaborator, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, will accept the hospitality of the Lotos Club. I hope New York will not misunderstand Gilbert. There are few more genially-disposed persons call "an unfortunate manner," but Sullivan, who has worked with him for years, says he is one of the best and kindest fellows in the world. Sullivan's opinion is one I should accept, and he is a gentleman New York will take to its arms at once.

By the way, the London Figaro of a recent date has this:

"I don't quite like to disclose secrets, but I may say that the following has been furnished to me as the great tenor air in the new opera Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert are to take over to America in December. It is written, as may be noticed, quite in the American style:

The turtles drum in the pulseless bay,
The crickets creak in the peaceful hedge,
The bullfrogs boom in the peddling sedge,
And the whoopee whoops in its vesper lay.
Away
In the twilight soft and gray.

Two lovers stroll in the glinting gloam—
His hand in her'n and her'n in his—
She blushes deep—he is talking biz—
They hug and pop as they listless roam—
They roam—
It's late when they get back home.

Down by the little wicket gate,
Down where the creeping ivy grows,
Down where the sweet nasturtium blows,
A box-toed parent lies in wait—
In wait—
For the maiden and her mate.

Let the crickets creak and bullfrogs boom,
The whoopee wail in the distant dell—
Their tuneful throbs will ne'er dispel
The planted pain and the rooted gloom—
The gloom—
Of the lover's dismal doom."

The authors are not yet quite certain whether they will allow Mr. R. Power or Mr. Sim Reeves to sing this stirring lyric. Both are wildly after it, especially as there is to be a telling obligato of cockroaches.

Drifted Together for a Moment.

Nashville American.

While walking around the public square yesterday, Mrs. Johnson, who is visiting here, her residence being in Pulaski, and Sam Owens accidentally met each other. They were married before the war and had been separated. Owens suggested, "Let's kiss," but Mr. Johnson, who just then came up, demurred—"Oh, no, you don't kiss my wife."

Owens said to her: "I have long thought you were dead, and have only recently remarried."

"And I have long thought you were dead," said Mrs. Johnson, "and I now have a house full of children."

There was nothing more to be said after this, and the parties went their respective ways.

It is a Mystery.

Cincinnati Times.

It is a mystery how the Rev De La Matyr can sit quietly on the bank of a stream and fish, as he is now doing, while the country he professes to love with the ardor of Patrick Henry is trying to struggle through the summer with only $735,000,000 of paper currency and a few hundred millions of gold and silver.

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once into the waste-basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books.

L. D. H., Toledo, O.: Sorry we cannot oblige you with any more specific address.

F. J., Crothesville, Ind.: See paragraphs at the head of these columns. Sorry.

R., Ironside, O.—We think he does; at least his sympathies and associations are in that direction.

AMOS STOTT, Appanoose, Kans., would like to get the present address of the Regimental Surgeon of the 10th Illinois cavalry.

G. W. GUTHRIE, Danville, Ill., writes: "I wish to obtain the address of Capt. Abram Donica, Company G, 12th Illinois Cavalry."

F. M. R., Steam Corners, Ind.—We do not know that any reward was ever offered for the discovery of a cure for so-called milk sickness.

E. H. H., Willseyville, N. Y.—You will find what you want in a coppy of Appleton's Monthly Railway Guide. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

JOHN A. LEEPER, Bird's Run, O., late a member of Co. C., 10th O. V. C., would be pleased to hear of any of his old comrades in Kilpatrick's Cavalry.

CHAS H. ROBERTS, Ottawa, Ills., wishes to know the postoffice address and whereabouts of Dr. Hess, who was Assistant Surgeon of 95th Reg't, O. V. I.

OBSERVER, Gilead, O.—We do not know, and if you will pardon us for saying so, we do not believe the matter has any importance or bearing in the present canvass.

MRS. E. W. WRIGHT, Freehold, Pa., wishes to know the whereabouts of Ralph Wright who left Warren, Pa., April, 1868. Any information will be thankfully received by his mother.

P. C. NEWKIRK, Sheridan, Neb., asks: "Will some one be so kind as to send me the address of Michael Lichty? When last heard from (10 years ago) he was living in Falls City, Neb."

W. W. WOODING, Haddam, Kan., asks: "Can any one tell me the whereabouts of Alexander Charters, First Lieut. Co. B, 17th Iowa Inft., former residence before the war, Leavenworth, Kan.?"

A. M. W., Jacksonville, Kan.—You are undoubtedly in error. Sacred and profane history may be equally authentic or equally unauthentic. The term may apply alike to both or neither.

W. F. CORLESS, Thorntown, Ind., asks: "Can any reader of the BLADE inform me as to the whereabouts of Capt. Lampson (A. C.), who served as Captain of Co. B, 17th Ind. Vol., in our late war?"

J. S. MC., McVeytown, Pa.—We do not know enough about the article you name to justify us in recommending it, and under these circumstances, the only advice we could give you would be to let it alone.

J. J. SCHICK, Danville, Pa., would like to obtain the address of Dr. J. Stafford Hunt of the 3d Illinois Cavalry, Capt. D. D. Johnson, Co. A, same regiment, and of Surgeon Huffman of Jefferson Barracks in August, 1862.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Center Road Station, Pa., asks: "What is the law regulating postoffice box rent? What offices are allowed to charge, etc.? Also, is an office that receives less than $50 yearly salary entitled to 20 cts. yearly on box rent?"

G. W. DAY, Jefferson, Iowa, would like to learn of the whereabouts of Dr. Toundrow, who was doctoring in Sun Prairie, Dane County, Wis., in 1865 and 1866. Also, of any of Co. I, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, or of Capt. Hoyt, Commander of that Company.

MRS. GEO. DARBY, Tidioute, Pa., writes: "Information is wanted of R. J. Darby, who six or seven years ago started from Nashville, Tenn., to California. Will any one who knows anything of him later than that please communicate with his mother, as above?"

URSINA, Edgarton, Mass., writes: In reply to M. F. D.'s problem in the BLADE of July 10th, the hawk is directly over the bird, and flying six feet, gains one foot on the bird during the whole race. The hawk will have to fly 300 feet to catch the bird—thus: 6x50 equals 300.

JOHN D., Pawnee City, Neb., asks: "What is the comparative wealth of Nebraska and Massachusetts?"—The latest reliable figures accessible are those of the census of 1870. The total amount of real and personal property assessed for taxation in Massachusetts in 1870 was $1,591,983,112, and in Nebraska was $54,584,616.

O. P. SHIELDS, Florence, Pa., wishes to learn the whereabouts of Ralston Maxwell, who left the Allegheny County, Pa., Home about eight years ago. Also of the whereabouts of Robert or Andrew Shields's family, who left Pennsylvania for the West about 18 or 20 years ago.

P. S. B., (no address), asks: "Must a claim for pension arrears be presented before a certain date in order to receive arrears?"—It must be presented prior to January 1st, 1880, in order to have the arrears paid from the date of discharge, otherwise the pension will be paid (if allowed) only from the date of application.

OLD SOLDIER writes: "I was a soldier during the late war, and lost my health through the effects of ill-treatment, exposure, etc., while being held a prisoner of war. Do you think I should be entitled to a pension?"—It would seem as though you were entitled to a pension, the amount of which should be proportioned to your disability. See BLADE of July 31st.

H., New Munich, Minn.: It by no means follows that a corporation is reliable because it is organized under the State law. In Ohio all joint stock companies are organized under a general law, and any persons complying with its requirements may form a stock company, and yet may be wholly worthless so far as financial responsibility is concerned. We know nothing whatever of the parties named.

M. W., Decatur City, Neb., asks: "Will you please inform me whether the Continental debt was a bonded debt, and the facts concerning the repudiation of the same."—The Continental debt was not a bonded debt, but an issue of currency. It was allowed to go unredeemed because the amount of the debt in proportion to the resources of the country was too enormous to leave any possibility of its payment.

SUB-CONTRACTOR writes: "Three years ago I took a sub-contract for carrying the U. S. mail for a man in Washington, D. C. He failed to pay me for the fourth quarter of 1878. I have his bond, with two sureties; also Postmaster's signature of that city, certifying them to be responsible. I desire to know what to do in the case to obtain what is my just due?"—If you will refer your case, with the papers pertaining thereto to the First Assistant Postmaster General, he will undoubtedly adjust it for you without serious delay.

J. B. C., Cole's Station, Ill., writes: "In your weekly of July 10th I find a statement from the Rocky Mountain Presbyterian that the sun never sets on our dominion; that our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude. Now on examination of my globe I find that Eastport, Maine, is in longitute 70°, and the most western limit of Alaska is 170°, making the distance from Eastern Maine to our western limits 100°. As half the circumference of the globe is 180°, how can the sun be visible one some part all the time?"—We think you will find that the article in question refers to some minor islands west of Alaska.

G. F. B., Butler, Ind., writes: "Now, that silver coin is in general circulation again, I find that a great many pieces have had holes punched in them or been otherwise defaced. Is this legal, is there not a law against it? Can I be compelled to accept a coin thus mutilated?"—The United States statutes provide a penalty of a fine not exceeding $2,000, and imprisonment of not more than two years, for "every person who fraudulently by any act, way or means defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales or lightens the gold and silver coin." A damaged or punched silver coin loses its legal tender character.

WILLIAM P., New Waterford, O., asks: "How many Agricultural Colleges are there in the United States, and where is each situated?"—The list includes the Agricultural College of Alabama at Auburn, the University of California at Oakland, Cal., the Purdee University at Lafayette, Ind., the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, the Kentucky University at Lexington, Ky., the Agricultural College of Louisiana at New Orleans, the Michigan State Agricultural College at Lansing, the Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., the Ohio Agricultural College at Columbus, Brown University at Providence, R. I., Claflin University at Orangeburg, S. C., Texas Agricultural College at Bryan, West Virginia University at Morgantown, University of Wisconsin at Madison.

W. C., Uhrichsville, O., asks: "Will you please give particulars of Gen. Rice's action on the arrears of pension bill? Democrats are claiming great things for him on this score. Did he originate and introduce the bill, and did he interject a clause allowing pensions to rebel soldiers?"—We have given the facts so frequently that we can hardly go into details again. Suffice it to say the arrears of pension bill which became a law was not Rice's bill, and he did not give it his support until he found that all his efforts to prevent its introduction and passage were fruitless. He was the author of a bill of somewhat similar purport, but which if passed would have allowed the pensioning of rebel, as well as of Union soldiers. The whole claim made for Rice as a friend of the soldier has very little foundation, and certainly none from any connection with or influence over the present arrears of pension law.

J. L. B., New Cambria, Kan., writes: "As I, too, am a subscriber to the dear old BLADE, I wish to say that the first year I subscribed for the BLADE I thought it a very good paper; the second year, still better; and now I believe it to be the best paper published, all things considered. Your continued pieces are very interesting indeed; your editorials have the right ring; the Answers to Correspondents are all good. Bachelor as I am (not an old one) I naturally turn to and read the Household each week, and am greatly interested in it. I would not boast, but I have sent you several names from this place, and propose to send you a new name whenever I can."—We publish the above extract from the letter of this correspondent as a fair illustration of the numerous commendations the BLADE is receiving on every hand. It is to such staunch friends as Mr. B. (of whom it has thousands) that it owes very much of its great success and universal popularity.

J. L. B., New Cambria, Kans., asks: "1. Does the Government own the ground in which our Union soldiers are buried at Andersonville, or have their remains been removed to regular cemeteries? 2. Is it a fact that the Greenback party are increasing in numbers as fast they claim, or is it all talk? 3. Will the Greenbackers put a full ticket in the field in 1880, or will they unite with the Democratic party in order to defeat the Republicans. 4. Which of the two—Gen. Grant or John Sherman—is the most likely to receive the Republican nomination for President in 1880?"—1.—It does. The cemetery was visited by Miss Clara Barton in August, 1865, and the graves of nearly 13,000 soldiers identified and marked. 2. No, on the contrary the party has already begun to disorganize. 3. From present indications it would seem to be doubtful whether they would attempt to nominate a separate ticket in 1880. 4. This is a conundrum and we give it up. Some of Grant's most intimate friends say he does not want the nomination, and that he would not accept it if tendered.

H. L. S., Glen Elder, Kans., asks: "What is the origin of the expression red tape, as applied to tedious and formal delays in business?"—It is said that for many centuries in England all legal and official papers, when placed together in order, were tied with red tape. Hence "red tapism" came to signify a strict adherence to official routine or legal forms, common applied to a too strict attention to mere formalities of no intrinsic importance. The "Circumlocution Office," celebrated by Dickens, did nothing but accumulate a large lot of forms thus carefully tied up and indexed, and "too much red tape" is at once suggestive of the Circumlocution Office, and "How not to do it." It is sometimes used to represent a proper attention to order and method, as it has been said of Grattan by one of his contemporaries: "He would have been one of the greatest men in the world if he had only known the value of red tape," meaning that the celebrated Irish statesman was deficient in method and order.

W. S. B., Portland, N. Y., asks: "Will you please give a short sketch of the life of Jules Verne, the popular French novelist?"—He was born at Nantes, France, February 8, 1828. After acquiring a rudimentary education in his native place, went to Paris and studied law, but never practiced. He commenced his literary career by writing several little comediettas, which were successfully played. In 1863 he issued his first book, "Five Weeks in a Balloon," a sort of scientific romance in which, under the appearance of fantastic inventions, he employed only real elements furnished by the discoveries of modern science. He has since devoted himself to working out this vein in a series of romances too well known to require enumeration. His pen has won him a fortune, and he now lives in style at Paris. A number of his best books can be found in the BLADE catalogue, a copy of which we have sent you by mail.

W. N. P., Smithfield, Pa., asks: "Will you please explain the meaning of a motion 'to lay the question on the table,' in parliamentary usage?"—This motion removes the subject from consideration till the assembly vote to take it from the table. The object of the motion is to postpone the subject in such a way that at any time it can be taken up, either at the same or some future meeting. This could not be accomplished by a motion to postpone, either definitely or indefinitely. The motion is also used not unfrequently to suppress a question, which it does provided a majority vote cannot be obtained to take it up again. This course is common at political conventions and similar parliamentary bodies. The general effect of this motion is to place on the table everything that adheres to the subject; so that if an amendment be ordered to lie on the table, the subject which it is proposed to amend goes there with it.

L. C. L., Galveston, Ind., writes: "I present to you two poems—one on 'The Butterfly,' this one being my first; the second on 'Death.' These are the first ones I have written. If they come up to the standard, I desire you to print them. If not, please give the objections. I have had no training, and my age is 18. Would you advise me to keep on?"—We should be glad to oblige you and print your poems, if they came "up to the standard," but we are sorry to say they do not. We should have been greatly surprised if they had. The mere metrical workmanship on a poem, to say nothing whatever about the thought and language, require the labor and practice of many months, not to say years, and we know good writers of prose who cannot tell whether or not a line of poetry is metrically accurate or faulty. We confess we do not see anything in your poetry to warrant the expenditure of any special amount of labor in developing the poetic talent that inspired it. Poetry writing is hard work and very poor pay. In all our fifty millions of people you can count on the fingers of one hand all the poets who are popularly known, and on the fingers of the other all the rest who write really good poetry.

C. H., Loami, Ills., asks: "1. Are you not mistaken in your reply to J. V. B., Pleasant Creek, West Va., when you said Mars has no moons? 2. Did not Prof. Hall, in the Fall of 1877, discover two satellites of Mars? 3. Why was the Pan Handle Route so called? 4. Please give the manner in which the Presidential Conventions are called; *i. e.*, who appoints the time and the place where the delegates meet? How are the delegates chosen?"—1. We think not. Probably, as has been the case with Venus, supposed satellites have been discovered, which in reality had their origin in the defects of the telescopes through which they were seen. 2. We have no record or even recollection of any such discovery. We are still willing to be convinced if any one can furnish sufficient evidence. 3. Simply because it runs through that portion of West Virginia which is shaped like the handle of a frying-pan, and which in consequence is known as the "Panhandle." 4. The Presidential Conventions are called by the National Executive Committee of each party. Each State is entitled to a number of delegates proportioned to the number of votes cast for the party at the last previous general election, and these are allotted in the same way to the respective counties of each Congressional district, and chosen just as delegates as delegates to a County, Congressional or State Convention are chosen.

C. H. AND M. F., Lock Haven, Pa., write: "A young lady, 24 years of age, has been keeping company with a gentleman six years her senior, for the past two years, against the wishes of her parents. They have permitted their attachment to grow into mutual love, from which, now, there seems to be no way, much less inclination, 'to back out.' The lady is well educated, is a teacher, and has been self-supporting for a number of years. The gentleman is a book-keeper for a large manufacturing establishment, is strictly temperate, and of good moral character, and fair prospects for future happiness. Of course, both are fully aware of the duty they owe their parents. But now, under all these circumstances, would you think it unwise or imprudent for the young lady, even against the desires of her parents, to accept the oft-repeated offers of marriage from this gentleman, whom she truly loves, and with whom she is sure she could live very happily, but the acceptance of whose offers she has hitherto evaded."—We have not heard the case as stated by the parents of the young lady. Any opinion rendered under these circumstances is, of course, *ex parte*. But the parties in interest would seem to have arrived at mature age, and ought to be able to form a judgment for themselves. Should no other obstacle or objection exist save what are presented on the surface, we should advise C. H. and M. F. to go on and complete their arrangements for entering that relation for which they believe themselves mutually adapted. The old folks may object temporarily, but we can hardly conceive in the present case, the existence of any ground for vital and lasting opposition. "Bless you my children, bless you."

A. G. M., Port Jackson, N. Y., asks: "Will you please give the annual income received by 1. Queen Victoria, 2. King William of Germany, 3. The Emeror of Russia, 4. The President of France?"—The Empress Victoria has granted her an annual allowance of $1,925,000 "for the support of her Majesty's household, and of the honor and dignity of the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The Queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1877 amounted to $379,965. 2. The total income of the German Empire, so far as it figures in the budgets, is about 4,073,000 thalers, or $3,070,820. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom. 3. The Emperor is in possession of the revenue from the crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, beside gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown. The sum total of the income of the Imperial family is estimated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at $12,250,000, it being added that "about $2,250,000 are spent in charities, schools, theaters, etc.," leaving a net revenue of $10,000,000. 4. The President of the Republic receives 6,000,000 francs, or $1,200,000, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or $60,000, for household expenses.

A NOVEL MARRIAGE.

A Minister Steps from the Pulpit and Marries Himself to a Lady of His Congregation.

Boston Advertiser.

A very singular marriage took place at the Advent Chapel on Central street, Worcester, Saturday evening. The affair has created considerable comment and not a little feeling among the Adventist, and is thus reported in the *Gazette*: The parties married were Mr. Henry G. Munson of Modoc, Missouri, and Miss Mattie A. Eaton of this city. Of the groom very little is known, except that he advertised himself as an evangelist from Kansas. The bride is a very estimable young lady a native of Shrewsbury, where her mother still resides. She has been living for some time in the family of Dr. C. B. Robbins, and has been a regular attendant at Trinity M. E. church. She is an earnest Christain, and has won the love and respect of all who have become acquainted with her. Mr. Munson went to Mr. E. G. Higgins, who has the charge of the Advent chapel, last week, and represented himself as an Advent preacher, and asked for the chapel for a meeting on Saturday evening. He stated in reply to questions as to the object of the meeting, that he intended to be married, but declined to give the lady's name. He told Mr. Higgins that Elder Bachelder of New Bedford, who was to preach on Sunday, would perform the ceremony. Mr Higgins reluctantly gave his consent, supposing there would be only a small gathering.

On Saturday morning Mr. Munson advertised a meeting, stating that he would preach a sermon in three parts, but did not mention anything about a marriage ceremony. When the hour for the meeting arrived about 50 persons were present. Mr. Munson went into the pulpit and preached a sermon, the first two divisions being "Repentance," and "Holiness or Sanctification." He then opened the Bible at Matthew xxv., and proceeded to read the parable of the 10 virgins. At the sixth verse, "And at midnight there was a cry made, Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him," he stepped down from the pulpit and the lady stepped forward from one of the front pews, and taking the Bible continued to read from the seventh to the 10th verses inclusive. Mr. Munson then took the lady's right hand and said:

"And I now before God and these witnesses do take this woman whom I hold by the right hand to be my lawfully wedded wife, to love and cherish her as my own body until Christ shall come to claim us with all saints as his own bride, or until death shall part us."

The woman said:

"And I now take this man to be my lawfully wedded husband, to love, reverence and obey him until the Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout and with the voice of the archangel and with the trump of God, or until death shall us sever."

They then bowed down, and the man offered prayer. After the prayer Mr. Munson returned to his desk and closed his discourse by urging the importance of being ready for the coming of the Lord. The services closed in good order.

After the close Mr. Munson states that a few persons, variously stated at from four to 10, made some objection to the manner in which the marriage had been performed. Others considered it as a very simple and sublime ceremony. The marriage license was taken out on Saturday from the City Clerk's office, and this morning it was returned with the following indorsement:

"The parties above mentioned were joined in marriage by mutual public vows at Worcester, this 12th day of July, 1879.

"__________, Clergyman."

The blank space for the name of the officiating clergyman, or Justice, is not filled, so that the return has no authority attached to it. Under the circumstances it would appear to have been very appropriate for both parties to have put their signatures to the indorsement.

The idea of the lady in entering into this alliance is to have an opportunity to assist in evangelical work, and she expressed herself to that effect in the meeting last evening. Mr. Munson has with him recommendations from various parties in Missouri, giving him high endorsement. They call him "Dr. Munson," and certify to his practicing medicine for 10 years. The strangely wedded pair have gone to visit the bride's mother in Shrewsbury.

It Fuddles his Ideas.

Saturday Night.

"Le's see," said a bewildered Republican, the other day, laying down a copy of the Okolona *States*, which he had been reading, 'didn't Lee drive Grant out of Virginia, obliging him to travel in China, Japan, and all of them foreign parts; and didn't Jeff. Davis pardon Lincoln if Horace Greeley would go on his bond? It does fudle a man's ideas to read this paper, sure enough."

The Sunday School.

The Mind of Christ.

LESSON 8, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1879.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.—Phil. 2: 5.

LESSON TEXT.

Phil. 2: 1-13.

1. If there be therefore any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies, 2. Fulfil ye my joy, that ye may be likeminded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind. 3. Let nothing be done through strife or vainglory; but in lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. 4. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. 5. Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. 6. Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery to be equal with God; 7. But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; 8. And being found in fashion as a man he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. 9. Wherefore God hath also highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; 10. That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; 11. And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. 12. Wherefore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence, work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. 13. For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

If there be therefore, any consolation in Christ (v. 1.)—"If there be"— Unless the average Christian of that day was an improvement on the average Christian of now, there is no wonder that Paul prefaced his counsel with, "If there be therefore any consolation in Christ." To see some Christians in their sorrow; to hear them talk about their losses and their trials; to observe their fears for the future, and their anxiety over their personal needs—one might well turn to them, and say, "My friends, if there be any consolation in Christ—now is the time to find it out, and to show it." "If there be—" Is there any consolation in Christ? What do you think about this?

Fulfil ye my joy (v. 2.)—The real joy of a true man or true woman is found in the welfare of those whom that one loves. A true father or a true mother has joy in seeing his or her children do well. There is nothing pleasanter than that. A true pastor's joy is fulfilled in the well-being and well doing of his people. A true teacher has joy in the attainments and progress of his scholars. If you want to give joy to those to whom you look up in loving gratitude, do as well as you can in your sphere. Honor your calling. Do credit to your family, to your school, to your church. The more there is to you, and the better you do, the more you gratify those who really love you and the better return you make for all that they have done for you.

In lowliness of mind let each esteem other better than themselves. (v. 3.)—Now if this only read the other way, how well kept an injunction it would be, the world over. "In satisfaction of mind, let each esteem himself better than others." That would be a taking suggestion. But this is only another of the Bible sayings which have a twist in them againt popular prejudice and popular practice. How can this demand be conformed to, with the world as it is? Why, it is a very simple matter, if you only look at it rightly! Your neighbor is better than you are in some things. Just notice his superiority, when he appears to best advantage. He may not be as liberal as you are in giving; but perhaps he holds his temper as well as his money. So far he is an example to you. He may be less active in good works, but more consistent in godly living. He may not be as free handed as you in purchases for his family, yet show more warm-heartedness toward and patient ministry to them all in his every day home life. His views of amusements and dress and food and drink may conform to a lower standard than yours, while his evident consistency in Christian life according to his views of duty is obvious to all. If you will esteem others better than you—in those things where they clearly are better—you will have made a good start toward conforming literally to this injunction.

Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus (v. 5.)—There is no good work done without a pattern. The greatest artist constantly wants a model before him in his painting or in his sculpture. He may have more models than one. He may copy the face of one person, the form of a second, the hand of a third; and the drapery may be from quite another source; but he has some basis of what is, in all that goes to make up his ideal of what ought to be. There was never but one perfect model in character and in conduct. In our being, and in our doing, we ought to imitate Christ Jesus. This model ought to be before us elsewhere than in the sanctuary, and at other times than on the Sabbath. When hotel or railroad porter handles our summer baggage roughly; when a table waiter seems the slowest of mortals; when a chance acquaintance appears impertinent; when a child is provokingly tiresome with its questions; when one with whom we are in discussion is as opinionated as he is unreasonable; when we are misused or cheated, or betrayed; when our patience is most taxed, and our temper is most tired—then, and at other times, we may ask ourselves, "What would Christ Jesus do and say if he were just in my place at this moment?" If you then speak and act fairly in response to that question, you have taken a good way of showing how much there is in you of the mind which was in him.

Made himself of no reputation (v. 7.)—Most men care more for reputation than for character. If only they have the credit of being generous, and genial, and honest, and truthful, and capable, and successful, they are little concerned whether or not there is a good foundation for the public estimate of them. But all men want the reputation to which they are fairly entitled. Even if they would reject reputation instantly when they must choose between it and character, they are sorry to lose the credit which belongs to them. They would like to have it known that they gave most to that church or hospital. Perhaps they would make a donation of $10 or $20 to secure the starting of a new Sunday School if they could have their name attached to it. If they were to write an article or a book anonymously, and it was well received, they would be glad to have its authorship known sooner or later. They would like everbdy to know that their labors in the pulpit or the Sunday School, or the Young Men's Christian Association, resulted in the conversion of souls. But Christ Jesus came into this world and went through it seeking no reputation for his works of activity or of self-denial. And now as his work goes on here under his oversight and through his intercession, he is willing that you and I should get all the credit we deserve—and even more—for everything he does for us. He made himself of no reputation; and whoever of his followers now strive for personal credit in the world, Jesus has no part in the scramble. "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus."

A name which is above every name (v. 9.)—To everybody there is some name peculiarly dear. The name "mother" is precious above most names. It is so frequent on the lips of the little ones, that its echo is always lingering in a busy home. And it has been the last name spoken lovingly by many a gray haired man. And other names grow scarce to us with the growing memories of the love and goodness they represent. But it is God's purpose that the sweetest name of earth should be Jesus. Mother, wife, child, friend, ought to have a lower place than Savior. And to one who appreciates the work and the spirit of Jesus there is no name like his. "Mmma," said a little girl, who had listened to a friend of the children as he talked with her, of her Savior and his, "it seems to me that the name of Jesus never scunded so sweetly as when Mr. D—— speaks it. He seems to love that name so that he speaks it softly; and somehow he holds on to it gently, as if he didn't want to let go." A little after this, when that dear girl had come to better realize the fullest meaning of the term Savior, she came again to say "Mamma, I find now that the name of Jesus sounds sweeter to me than it used to, when anybody speaks it." And so the name of Jesus grows in preciousness in the world; for God "hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the Glory of God the Father.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

These Poor Husbands.

In a dry goods store, the other day, a gentleman trod on the trail of a lady's dress.

The lady turned around savagely, with a furious look on her face, as if she were about to destroy the culprit, and then suddenly changed her expression to one of apology.

"Ah! pardon me, sir," she said, smiling, "I allowed myself to get very angry—I thought it was my husband?"

LINCOLN'S OLD HOME.

Neglected and Decaying, It is the Rendezvous of Low Characters.

Sangamon (Ill.) Monitor.

It is well known among the objects of interest in this City there are none which attract more attention from strangers than the "old home" and the tomb of the lamented Lincoln. That either of these should fail to have proper care taken of them is simply culpable, either upon the part of the owners or the City. If the owners of the former residence fail to have it occupied by a careful tenant and saved from the danger to which it is constantly exposed from the tramps infesting us, and the low down brutishness found so plentiful among both sexes and among both colors in this City, because of its being empty, the owner is to be censured; while the City authorities should have at least respect enough for a spot of so much interest to the thousands of strangers annually visiting us, to have it sufficiently under the eye of the Police to guard it from fire and desecration in the manner we have indicated as true in the opening of this articles. The house has been exposed for some months, or since Mr. Akard vacated it as a boarding house. In going home at an early hour in the morning, as those who work on a morning paper are compelled to do, parties have witnessed the most undoubted evidence that it is the hiding-place for the vilest characters. On last Wednesday morning was this unquestionably the case, as parties know from the most convincing proof.

Yesterday morning, when about to "go to roost" themselves, a party secured a couple of the best policemen on the force, as they went homeward, and instituted a search. The windows of the back portion of the house—which had been closed by some watchful neighbors out of pure respect for the place—were found open, and bearing other evidences that some body had frequented it after darkness had hid them from view, and after careful hands had closed the place, as they supposed, from invarsion. It is true there was no one found in the house, which was hardly expected after an unguarded suggestion made the morning before that the police would calaboose as vagrants all who would be caught about the premises at any time without a reasonable excuse. We think, if the owners don't do something in the way of a better protection to their property, the City should. It would be a lasting shame to the City if it should burn down or be destroyed through neglect; and we would be the greatest sufferers, besides endangering other property in the neighborhood of value. Robert T. Lincoln can do no act that would immortalize his name as one having a proper respect for a dead parent of such distinguished character as his father, than to select some soldier—one who, like thousands, unfortunately, has not a great abundance of this world's goods, but has respectability and honor, or wounds, or both, with the inheritance of God's mark of nobility—poverty—and let him take charge of it while he lives. The idea that it should be sold for a Colored Women's Home is an outrage on the soldiers and the public, who have an interest in it. We hope something will be done to prevent it.

ABOUT TWO ZULUS.

The Insignificant Origin of the Zulu War.

A writer in the London *World* of July 9, giving an account of a visit to Bishop Colenso, says: "Coming to the two so-called violations of the British territory—the more immediate causes of the War—the Bishop gives us a new version of the Sihayo story. Two of his wives ran away into Natal with two men. His two sons cross over and bring them back without doing the slightest injury to the colony or colonists. These young men are demanded by the British Goverment; they are sons of a powerful and great chief; naturally Cetewayo hesitates to give them up, and sends £50 in gold as atonement money, asking for peace and forbearance until the Governor may see good to speak his word about that matter. Another message is sent Cetewayo, refusing the £50, and demanding the young men again. Before this demand arrived it had been decided unanimously, with the consent of Sihayo himself, to give up the offenders. But when it came, Cetewayo found large bodies of troops massed along his borders and a man-of-war firing guns and looking in on his coast; any generous spirit would have refused to throw these young men as a sop to the dragon which was about to devour his whole land. Then there is the case of Messrs. Smith and Deighton; they were really acting as spies, trying to discover a ford for troops to cross into Zulu land, and at a time when the Zulus were much alarmed at the forces arriving in Natal, and at other warlike preparations. By practicing moderation, good will and justice, Natal has been perfectly safe for a quarter of a century, even with Cetewayo and his army on our borders. It would seem only quite lately, in fact, that the fat king has been given the bad name which seemed destined to hang him. The Bishop says he could quote passage after passage from successive Governors and Sir T. Shepstone testifying his good behavior. In January, 1878, Sir H. Bulwer says 'he is glad the words he sent to Cetewayo were welcomed; they were sent in a friendly spirit, and received by him in a friendly spirit, which was as it should be;' and, again, 'that the relations between the English and Cetewayo have always been friendly.'"

How the Deposed Dynastics of France Have Been Treated.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The manner in which the various dynasties in France have deposed each other is curious enough for notice at a moment when it is a question whether Prince Napoleon could be legally ordered to leave the country. In 1814, after the first fall of the Empire, no exceptional measures were taken against the Bonaparte family; but after the Hundred Days and Waterloo the whole Imperial family were banished forever. After the fall of Charles X, perpetual banishment was decreed against the elder Bourbon branch, and the proscription of the Bonapartes was renewed. After the revolution which drove Louis Philippe from the throne the Republic decreed the perpetual banishment of all the families which had reigned in France. This was in May, 1848, and in the following October the law was repealed as far as it concerned the Bonapartes, and this law has never been re enacted. In 1871 the Bourbons were likewise permitted to return to France, and so, in fact, no law of banishment at present exists. It is true that in 1872 M. Thiers considered himself justified in having Prince Napoleon conducted to the frontier, on the ground that Napoleon III. and his dynasty had been deposed, and that this deposition implied expulsion of all the family. A good many Liberals in the Natirnal Assembly disputed the soundness of this principle, and among these was M. Le Coyer, who is now Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals. In order to avoid a threatened defeat, M. Dufaure appeared in the Tribune on the part of the Government and proposed that the Assembly should consent to the following measure: "During the five years following the promulgation of the present law the members of Imperial family can neither enter nor reside on French territory, without the authorization of the Government." The National Assembly agreed to this. Prince Napoleon was afterward elected to represent Corsica, and sat in the National Assembly until it was dissolved by the Duc de Broglie.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Miss Charlotte Thompson recommends "Champlin's Liquid Pearl," for the complexion to all her friends and the public generally. CHAMPLIN & CO., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

PRECIOUS METAL PRODUCTION

The Amount of Gold and Silver that Has Been Taken Out of the Mines.

Since 1492 the mines of the world have furnished over fourteen and a half billions in silver and gold. Before the treasures of America were unlocked the supply of the precious metals in civilized countries had fallen below the requirements of trade. The Boston *Herald* presents a valuation of the weights tabulated by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer for 383 years, from 1493 to 1875, supplemented by an estimate of the production for the three years, 1875 to 1878:

	Production of Precious Metals from 1493 to 1878.
Gold	$ 6,612,193,087
Silver	7,966,429,920
Total	$14,588,623,007

The following tables of the annual average supply for each of the precious metals by decades or double decades from 1493 to the end of last year will show each century's production, summarized and averaged by itself:

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1493 to 1520	$3,856,578	$2,015,125
1521 to 1544	4,757,588	3,867,325
1545 to 1560	5,655,746	13,359,850
1561 to 1580	4,545,864	12,841,062
1581 to 1600	4,904,748	17,960,337

The total production in the 108 years from 1493 to 1600 amounted to $501,603,248 gold, an average of $4,645,307 per annum; and $279,024,900 in silver, an average of $9,065,045.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1601 to 1620	$5,662,392	$18,131,837
1621 to 1640	5,516,180	16,875,600
1641 to 1660	5,828,542	15,705,112
1661 to 1680	6,154,196	14,448,875
1681 to 1700	7,154,419	14,658,962

The total production in the 100 years from 1601 to 1700 amounted to $606,314,580 gold, an average of $6,063,145 per annum, and $1,596,407,750, silver, an average of $15,964,077.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1701 to 1720	$ 8,520,172	$15,245,350
1721 to 1740	12,680,568	18,487,700
1741 to 1760	16,355,568	22,858,591
1761 to 1780	18,760,543	27,986,227
1781 to 1800	11,823,234	37,689,697

In the 100 years, 1701 to 1800, the production aggregated $1,262,806,400 gold, an average of $12,628,064, and $2,445,371,337, an average of 24,453,713 silver.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1801 to 1810	$11,815,258	$38,336,681
1811 to 1820	7,606,384	23,185,513
1821 to 1830	9,447,653	19,746,510
1831 to 1840	14,484,069	25,572,794
1841 to 1850	36,492,831	33,460,293
1851 to 1860	134,107,307	38,396,813
1861 to 1870	125,284,742	52,212,537
1871 to 1878	112,081,628	82,400,000

In the 78 years, 1801 to 1878, the production aggregated $4,278,038,135 gold, an average of $54,346,642 per annum, and $2,568,306,913 silver, an average of $58,068,037 per annum.

Shot by a Banana.

Norwich (Ct.) Bulletin.

The power of excitement and a stale banana were never more forcibly shown than during the fight at Belle Dock, New Haven, on the Fourth of July. One young man on the steamer "City of Lawrence," trembling with excitement, stood in the way of a poor banana an excursionist was casting upon the wharf, and it struck him with such force that it burst, and the sudden blow and trickly contents upon his neck led him into the hallucination that he was shot; so screaming: "I am shot! I am shot!" at the top of his voice, he ran along the dock wild with terror. His friends rallied about him, and in removing the pulp made two plain scratches upon his neck, but by bringing him to a glass convinced him that there was no rupture of the flesh of the neck or blood thereon, and he became in a measure calm. Yet so impressed is he that he came near losing his life that he points at those scratches and affirms, "That is where the bullet grazed my neck, and I have every reason to thank heaven for my deliverance." He seems perfectly honest about it, too.

Pauperism Decreasing in Maine.

Augusta (Me.) Journal, July 30.

There has been a notable decrease of pauperism during the last year, due to the revival in business which has followed resumption of specie payment. We have taken pains to ascertain the facts in relation to this matter in this City, and we find that the number of persons helped by the City this year is less than one-third what it was last year. As in this City, so throughout the State, and in other States, as we learn from reports in the leading journals and from official sources, there has been a large decrease in pauperism. While the Greenback organs wail about the poverty of the country and the destitution of the laboring class, the country is paying off its debt, reducing the interest burden, astonishing the world with the great and varied products of its industry, and the pauper list is steadily and rapidly on the decline.

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They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

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20 Prizes, 500 each, 10,000
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1,960 Prizes, $112,400

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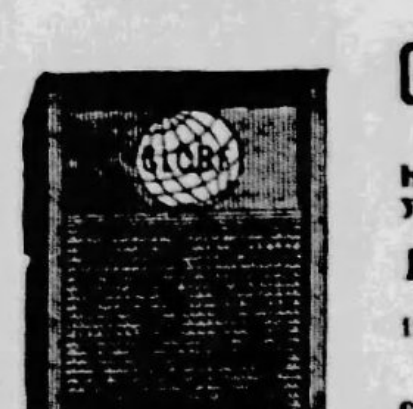

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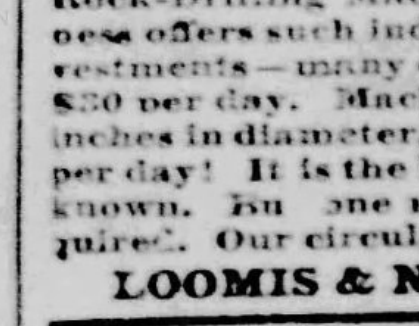

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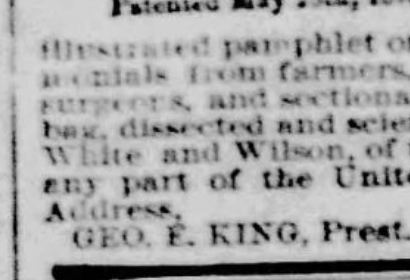

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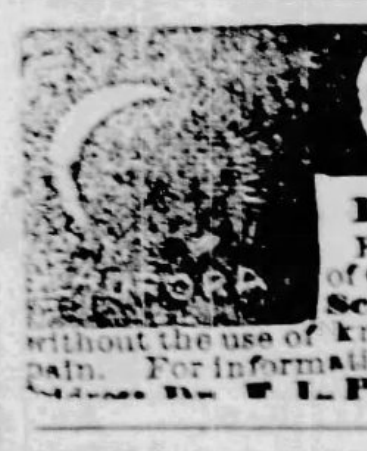

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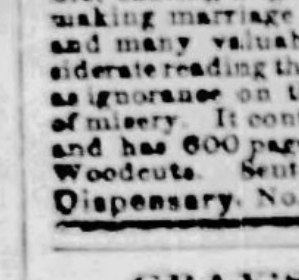

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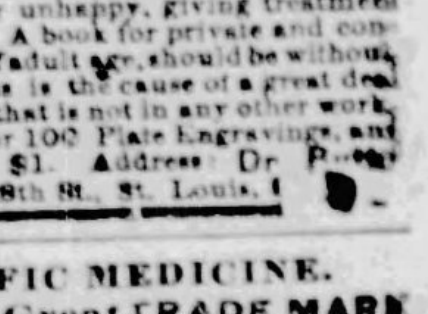

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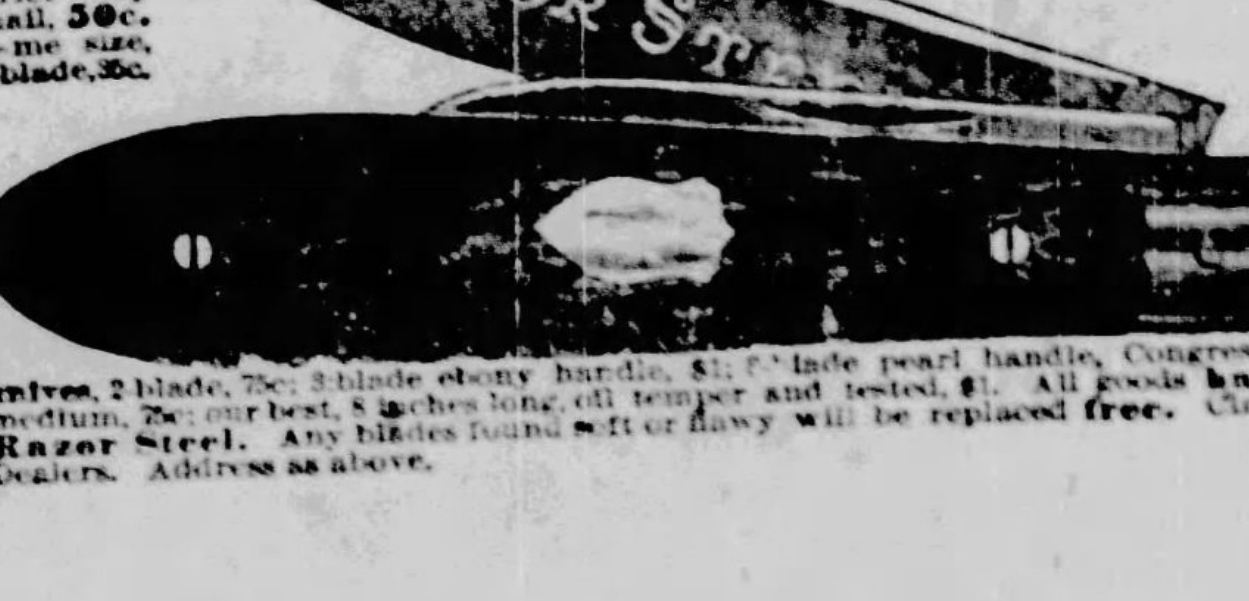

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TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 1879.

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ALEX. STEPHENS has the silver craze a little worse than any man on the continent. He wants it fixed so that all the nations of the world can pile their silver upon America, which has, already, a thousand times more than it can use. Your Southern statesman is a most safe counsellor.

BEN. BUTLER is the reform candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, EWING the prosperity candidate for Governor of Ohio, and TILDEN is to be the reform candidate for President of the United States! "Isn't that a pretty dish to set before a king!"

THE Nationals intend to bring BEN. BUTLER to Ohio. Very good. That settles it. FOSTER will have a majority of forty thousand. Even BUTLER cannot prevail upon the gold shaking farmer to go back to irredeemable paper money. Besides, BUTLER is a bloated bondholder, and one of the most exacting employers in New England.

THE New York *Nation* has come to the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that there is some good in the present Administration after all, and expresses as its conviction that "a very large proportion of the more sober-minded Democrats themselves have been thanking their stars during the past three months that there is a Republican President."

REV. W. H. H. MURRAY is a gentleman of distinguished ability, no doubt, but it is simply impossible to compress brains enough into one No. 7½ hat to enable a man to preach sermons, run a parish, edit a newspaper, manufacture patent trotting wagons, breed and run fast horses, write books, and farm, all at the same time. We could have told Mr. MURRAY this before he tried it.

THE Montreal banks are going down like a row of bricks, and the trouble it is causing their depositors and note holders is terrible. This is directing the attention of the Canadians to the excellences of our national bank system, and it is very probable that something similar to that will be instituted in the Dominion at the coming session of Parliament.

A WASHINGTON special to the New York *Tribune* tells a story concerning the erection of the new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which, if true, is something astounding. It says that it will probably be finished before the 1st of January, which will be only a little more than a year since the excavations for the foundations were begun, and that the cost will fall within the appropriation made for the purpose. Will some one explain how this thing can be?

EVERYTHING indicates that the reunion of Survivors of Southern Prisons, which will be held in Toledo October 1st and 2d, will be attended by an immense crowd. Letters are coming to the Secretary from all parts of the United States from comrades who announce their intention to be present. It is quite certain that a large delegation will be present from Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, comrades in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin will be present in large numbers, and those in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan will come in a body. Negotiations now progressing favorably with all the Railroads leading to Toledo give promise of very low rates of fare, and considerable reductions have been made by all the hotels. Gen. SHERMAN has been invited to deliver an address, and will probably do so.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Nothing occurs at Washington, unless it it be the action of the National Board of Health, to break the dull monotony of the heated term. Many of the heads of Departments are away on business or for the purpose of recruiting their energies for the coming year, Secretary EVARTS being the last to go away. It is understood that the President will remain at Washington till September when he will go to his former home at Fremont, Ohio, for a brief rest.

Speaking of the National Board of Health, it is alleged that the action of that body thus far has not been calculated to bring credit on themselves, or benefit upon the suffering districts of the South. The members of the Board draw a salary of $10 per day for services alleged to be rendered, and their principal labor thus far seems to be in exhausting the $500,000 voted by Congress for this purpose. The headquarters of the Board are at Washington, and their work is much of it necessarily done at long range, and the result is that many of the suggestions and plans proposed are entirely impracticable. Unless a Democratic Congress refuses altogether to profit by experience, it is probable that the next session will see the abolition of this expensive and cumbrous piece of machinery.

It is now authoritatively announced that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to remit all fines and penalties technically incurred by the Memphis & St. Louis Packet Company, by carrying an excess of passengers during the exodus of colored people. It will be remembered that suits were brought against the company at the instigation of planters in Mississippi who sought this method of punishing the steamers for the aid they furnished to the fleeing negros. The course taken by the State Department will be endorsed by every fair minded man as one eminently right and proper.

The Government appears to entertain no serious fears that the agitation of De Lessep's plan for building a canal across the isthmus of Darien would assume any permanent form. While the United States is still inclined to look very critically at any scheme that would tend to establish a European power upon the continent, the plan of sending a mixed commission to examine and report upon the different surveys is still under favorable consideration by the Administration, the President intimates that the subject will receive attention in his annual message to Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior Department is in receipt of a letter from Sitting Bull, in which that dignitary points a moral on Temperance and the Indian Policy. The latter says in substance that both he and his people desire to live like the whites, to be peaceable and work. They have had enough of fighting. Where they are now located, they have no whiskey, and wherever the military are, whiskey and trouble for the Indians are sure to be found. The Chief extends a very cordial invitation to the Secretary to come and make himself at home for a month, in order that he may see for himself how matters stand. The latter promises to visit the reservation about the last of August.

A New York dispatch gives the welcome intelligence that the exportation of live cattle which was temporarily checked has received a greater impetus than ever, and that more cattle are now being sent than ever before. The demand for American live beef is said to be unlimited but competition has become so brisk that the profit in the exportation is small. It is significant that 20 more shiploads had been sent up to the 26th of July last than in the corresponding time last year. Three fourths of all the beef exported from New York is taken on the hoof and delivered alive in foreign ports, and prospects for a still greater increase are considered good. The Canadian authorities have also determined not to renew the embargo on the importation of beef into the Dominion.

The depressing stagnation in the cutlery trade of England and Europe has set in motion an exodus of cutlers to America, the men hoping to find in this country the work which is denied them at home. Last week 130 Sheffield cutlers and their families arrived at New York, and 500 more from England and Germany are expected. From all alike comes the complaint of too little work, and too many hands to do it.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association continued its session through Thursday and Friday of last week. The proceedings, published elsewhere, especially the paper of ex-Comptroller KNOX on banks and banking, will be found to contain a great deal of information which is of general interest. In this connection it may be stated that within the past two weeks, the banks of New York City have paid into the sub-Treasury of the United States, $55,000,000 of legal tender notes in payment of four per cent bonds. On Saturday morning the sub-Treasury had on hand about $25,000,000 of legal tenders available for drafts.

Western advices state that Gen. MILES has arrived at Fort Peck, Montana, having driven the hostile Indians into Canada, and captured a number of half-breeds. The savages are well massed and armed, and should they unite in an attack on Gen. MILES his small force will stand very little chance of escaping a defeat.

Southern advices say that New Orleans is now virtually free from the yellow fever, and that the quarantine against her has been withdrawn in a number of other cities. At Memphis on Monday, 39 cases were reported, of which 26 were colored and 13 white. The Memphis Board of Health on Monday made an official announcement declaring the fever epidemic. Our telegraphic columns give a summary showing the condition of Memphis and other infected points during the past week.

THE principal objection to Sec. EVARTS for the English Mission is that he is naturally industrious and energetic, while our Envoy to St. James is required to be a talented loafer, with a genius for doing nothing elegantly. This is probably why Minister WELSH finds the position so distasteful. He is a business man of active temperament, and found the elaborate wasting of time very galling.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* is very sanguine, and thinks that Gen. GRANT, E. B. WASHBURNE, JOHN SHERMAN, ROSCOE CONKLING, JAMES G. BLAINE or WILLIAM A. WHEELER, if nominated by the National Republican Convention, would defeat the very best ticket it is possible for the Democrats to place in the field.

NO NECESSITY FOR RECONCILIATION.

We have frequently asked the Republican organs to reconcile their professions of attachment to the Union; the asseverations that we are all "one people," a "glorious Nation," with their reiterated expressions of hatred toward not less than fifteen or eighteen millions of people inhabiting the Southern States. Our Republican fellow-citizens not only express the greatest joy over disasters which befall the Southern people, but they are continually making efforts, and those of the basest kind, to keep capital and immigration from the South. People in Europe are warned to keep away from that portion of the Union, and a constant fusilade of lies as to the people and their proclivities is kept up by these desperate haters from one year's end to another. We would like some Republican organ to tell us if this is an evidence of their love for the Union, and if the damning of many millions of their fellow citizens, their equals in morality, intelligence and patriotism, is exactly the way to exhibit a "national" feeling?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

This is more than ordinarily impudent and reckless. No Republican paper ever indulges in expressions of hatred toward the "15 or 18 millions of people of the South." The *Courier-Journal* has heretofore complained most that the Republican papers have been too kind to a large body of the Southern people—some five or six millions of blacks. The statement that the Republican papers express "the greatest joy over the disasters which befall the Southern people, is deliberately false. The entire Republican press of the North, without exception, has bewailed every calamity which has befallen the South, and these papers never worked harder for any cause than they did last year to secure contributions to the fever-stricken districts. It was through them that nine tenths of all the money was raised, for the classes who read them are about the only ones who have much money and are disposed to give away from charity. If the South had only received contributions from Democratic sources, there would not have been enough of it to support one fever hospital, instead of, as was the fact, more being sent than could be used.

There has not been a manufactory or mill started in the South, not a new development of any commercial enterprise, not an attempt to induce immigration, not a proposal of any kind to benefit the South, but what has received the warmest commendation of the Republican press and we defy the *Courier-Journal* to show anything to the contrary.

It is the malevolent Destructives who lead the South—the bandit politicians who make progress as impossible there as in Turkey—who are the objects of the condemnation of the Radical press. If the better classes in the South would rise up and destroy these rascals who are blighting their section's prosperity, there would be no further trouble, and the South would enter upon the same career of progress as the North.

The Republicans believe that this is a Nation in which all citizens are free and equal. They want to make it such a Nation—grand, united, homogeneous; the obstacle in their way is a class of maleficent rascals who trade upon the prejudices and petty, stupid provincialism of their section to elevate themselves to power at the expense of the peace and happiness of the whole Nation.

CALIFORNIA AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

An effort is to be made in California to restrict the power of the Central Pacific Railroad Company whose oppressive proceedings ever since its organization have been notorious. The cry of the Kearneyites, the "Honorable Bilks," and others against monopolists and corporations has a good foundation in fact, for a more outrageous course of extortion than has been pursued by this one has never been heard of in the history of railroads. Its rates are exorbitant, and it uses the most tyranical discrimination against, not only individuals, but communities as well. Its managers have heaped up colossal fortunes and to-day wield a power upon the Pacific coast almost sovereign in its strength and extent.

It has been said that the people of California exhibit a strange sort of inconsistency in their struggle with the Central Railroad, since its building was one of the most powerful agents in producing the rapid and wonderful development of that State. For years it clamored for an Eastern connection, but when procured, it was denounced and war declared—a war which has been carried on with bitter determination during these later times, and culminated in the Constitution lately adopted.

It must be remembered, however, that the fight is not against the railroad, but against the tyrannous exactions of those who control it. Through the great desire of the people for the road, it was an easy matter to obtain large subsidies for its building, and these have not only paid its expenses, but made the members of the corporation rich almost beyond computation. Had there been any degree of frirness used by the Company in its dealings with the public the present state of feeling would not have been brought about. It has at last come to be the conviction of the masses of the people, Republicans as well as Democrats, that its power should be abridged, and its special privileges taken away. They have arrived at the conclusion that the community which builds a railroad should own and control it, and to this end the State has created a Railroad Commission whose province is to supervise absolutely incorporated railroad capital. Sen. BOOTH, in a recent speech in San Francisco, said that the people of the Golden State were determined to no longer tolerate unjust discrimination in favor of persons and places, but would have right under the law, and this was the desire of the Republican party.

OUR BOOK TRADE.

Notwithstanding this is the busy season of the year for all out door employments, we are still sending out large numbers of books daily, and still continue to furnish catalogues free on application. While subscribers can hardly go amiss in making selections, there are a few books which are now meeting with great sales and are deservedly popular. Among the number are "The Wonderful Adventures of Baron Munchausen," regular price $2.00, our price $1.25, or book and BLADE one year, $2.75; "The Family Physician," by Dr. THOMPSON, regular price $4.00, our price $2.50, book and BLADE one year, $4.00; and "Strange and Eccentric Characters," regular price $3.00, our price $2.00, book and BLADE one year, $3.25. All these books are going fast, and now is a good time to order.

THE tramps should organize a display for the next rally of the Democracy, in which they should appear under a banner inscribed "Fathers and brothers! Save us from having too much employment."

THE MATTER OF THE DOUBLE INTEREST CHARGES.

Mr. Sherman claims great credit for having successfully funded $847,000,000 of the public debt in 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds, since March 4, 1877; reducing the interest paid by the Government about $10,000,000. It appears, however, by the finance report, that the interest on the public debt paid in 1877 was $97,124,000, and last year, $102,500,000, and this year, $105,000,000. In other words, in 1878 and 1879 over $13,000,000 more of interest on the debt has been paid than when Mr. Sherman took charge of the funding operations. That is what the operation cost.—*Gen. Ewing at Lancaster.*

In the light of the above statement of Gen. EWING with regard to the cost of the refunding operations of the Treasury Department, and especially of the double interest charges, it would not be out of place to look into the matter and see what the actual facts are; and this Mr. H. V. BOYNTON, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has been doing. The following table, giving the details of the funding operations since 1870, will show clearly the savings in interest, the amount in double interest charges, and the net savings in interest:

	Bonds refunded.	Interest saved.
1871—6s refunded into 5s	$59,669,150	$596,690
1872—6s refunded into 5s	140,330,850	2,000,000
1873—…………………		2,000,000
1874—6s refunded into 5s	101,845,750	
1874—5s of 1858 refunded into 5s…………	13,955,000—	3,018,457
1875—6s refunded into 5s	81,505,700	3,833,514
1876—6s refunded into 5s	102,691,550	
1876—5s of 1858 refunded into 5s…………	2,000—	4,860,430
1877—6s refunded into 4½s………………	130,000,000	6,810,430
1878—6s refunded into 4½s………………	55,000,000	
1878—6s refunded into 4s	73,850,000—	9,112,430
		$392,231,953
1879—6s refunded into 4s	442,345,700	
1879—5s refunded into 4s	194,826,300—	19,907,607
	$1,396,022,000	$52,139,560

DOUBLE INTEREST.

3 months' interest paid on $500,000,000 5s…………	$6,250,000	
3 months' interest paid on $185,000,000 4½s…………	2,081,250	
3 months' interest paid on $711,022,000 4s…………	7,110,220—	$15,441,470
		$36,598,090
Net saving of interest at close of fiscal year 1879………………		$16,790,483
Net saving of interest at close of fiscal year 1880………………		$36,698,090

It will thus be seen that the payment of $15,441,470, double interest for three months on the four per cents. issued this year to take the place of fives refunded, will affect an annual saving in interest after 1879 of $19,907,607.

With regard to the aggregate amount of interest paid, Gen. EWING compares the years 1877 and 1879, and treats the amount of interest paid in those years as if it actually accrued in those years. The following figures will show that there has been a steady reduction of the outstanding interest obligations of the Treasury from 1876 to the present time:

1877.

The debt statement dated July 1, 1876, the commencement of the fiscal year 1877, shows:

The amount of interest due and accrued to that date to be………	$38,514,004 54
To which add the amount of interest accrued within the year 1877.	99,493,298 93
Making a total of……………	138,007,303 47
From which deduct the amount paid within the year…………	97,134,511 58
Leaving a balance, as shown on the debt statement of July 1, 1877, of……………	40,882,791 89

1878.

Take the balance for the next year.	40,882,792 89
To which add the amount of interest which accrued during the year………	98,022,634 13
Making a total of……………	138,905,426 02
From which deduct the amount paid within the year…………	102,500,875 65
Leaving a balance, as shown on the debt statement of July 1, 1878, of…………	36,404,551 37

1879.

Take the balance for the next year.	36,404,551 37
To which add the amount of interest accrued during the year……	99,715,748 97
Making a total of……………	136,120,300 34
From which deduct the amount paid within the year…………	105,327,949 00
Leaving the balance, as shown on the debt statement of July 1, 1878…………	30,792,351 34

This shows that while more money has been paid for interest by Mr. SHERMAN during the years 1878 and 1879 than was paid during the year 1877, yet he has not increased the interest obligations, but has actually diminished them, as follows:

Interest accrued for	1877…………	$99,493,298 93
" "	1878…………	98,022,634 13
" "	1879…………	99,715,748 97

There is an apparent increase of $222,450.04 in 1879, but when we take the two years together, it will be seen that there has been an actual decrease. And it should be borne in mind that the increase for the year alone is due to the funding of over $700,000,000 of sixes and fives into fours, by which an annual saving hereafter of nearly $20,000,000 is to be made.

In 1877 there was an unpaid interest balance of $40,882,791.89, and on the 1st of July, 1879, that balance has been reduced to $30,792,351.34. The following table will show the interest due and accrued at the close of each fiscal year, and likewise a steady decrease since 1870:

July 1, 1869………………	$47,447,310
" 1870………………	50,607,556
" 1871………………	45,036,756
" 1872………………	41,705,813
" 1873………………	42,356,652
" 1874………………	38,939,087
" 1875………………	38,647,556
" 1876………………	38,514,004
" 1877………………	40,882,701
" 1878………………	36,404,551
" 1879………………	30,792,351

In this respect, as in all others, the more searching the investigation, the more patent becomes the wisdom of the Republican administration of the finances of the country.

WE desire to hold Mrs. SARAH RAY, of Leadville, Col., up to the scorn and contempt of every Nationalist and Democrat in the land. She is one of those base, dull, ignoble souls who know nothing of finance, or the balance of trade, or the villainies of grasping Shylocks who have the labor of the country by the throat. She was so stupid that she did not even know that JOHN SHERMAN was grinding her and her fellow laborers down into the mire. Good, industrious, unaspiring soul, she did not think of having an act of Congress to better her condition, but picking up her washboard and cooking stove she went out to Leadville to grow up with the country. The rest of the story is told in the following item of the Leadville *Chronicle*:

> Mrs. Sarah Ray was the first wash woman and cook in Leadville. She wasn't worth a great deal of money when she came but she knew how to cook and now is very rich. To-day Mrs. Ray let the contract for the erection of a large four story brick, iron front building, to be put up at once on the corner of Harrison avenue and State street. It will be the handsomest and best built business house in all the State of Colorado. The basement will be arranged for large, airy railway or banking houses, barber shops and bath rooms. The ground floor is to be used for stores, and the second, third and fourth stories will be divided into high ceilinged, roomy offices. The entire front is to be of iron and the whole building is to as near fire proof as it it can be made. The excavation of the new structure has already been commenced, and it is the intention of the widow washerwoman to have the building ready for tenants by Christmas.

THE London *World* is sorely troubled about the projected alliances between the Canadian railroads and their American connections, because there is no clause in any of the commercial treaties between this country and Great Britain

BISMARCK ON PROTECTION AND THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

The Philadelphia *Times* of the 3d prints a letter from Pig-iron KELLEY, who is now sojourning in Germany, in which the latter relates the substance of an extraordinary interview he had with BISMARCK, in which the latter, in the freest manner in the world, told how he had come to think that our protective policy was a good thing for Germany, and how he had made a sad mistake in demonetizing silver. But the Chancellor was unkind enough to say that it was not he who did it, but that he had placed the matter in the hands of an "expert," who had been guilty of the blunder. Mr. KELLEY'S statement of the interview must be taken with a wide margin for possible misunderstandings, however. As Mr. KELLEY probably is not the best German linguist in the world, and the German Chancellor undoubtedly understands a great many things a good deal better than he does English, and as Mr. KELLEY is notorious for his inability to understand ordinary English on one of the subjects under discussion, it is not at all improbable that BISMARCK might repudiate some of the expressions imputed to him.

The Chancellor would seem to have been itching, to use the vulgar expression, for an opportunity to explain his position on these two important subjects of State policy. Mr. KELLEY was escorted to the Prince's palace by Minister WHITE, and after the customary formal introductions, he began to narrate to Mr. WHITE his habits of study and work in a very familiar way, and then abruptly changing the conversation, turned to Mr. KELLEY, and addressing him directly, said: (We give the language of Mr. KELLEY):

> "You are doubtless interested in our action on the tariff. We can," he proceeded to say, "produce what we need as well as our neighbors, but cannot do it so cheaply as they, especially as Hungary. Russia can raise cotton and grain almost without cost. As a relief to our farmers of part of the land tax, which is oppressive, it is proper that we should make those who compete with them for our market pay something for the privilege." He then gave a most interesting account of how vast tracts of land in those countries are cultivated by people who neither own nor rent the land, and who, therefore, need not, as he said, pay taxes or earn interest on capital. On parts of these free lands their herds of cattle range, and at the proper season hundreds of horses and cows are brought there, and land outside the cattle ranges is prepared for seed. This service is paid with cattle, and when the grain is ripe the same horses come to cut and thrash, their owner receiving a percentage of the crop. "To raise and gather 200 kiles of wheat in that way," continued he, "does not cost so much, as the German farmer is taxed on the quantity of land that would yield the same amount of grain, and experience of a few years has taught us that the people of the empire need such duties as protected them from unequal competition under the *Zoll verein.*"
>
> Nothing in the interview surprised me so much as the freedom with which Bismark spoke of men still in position of influence. His contempt for arrogant pretenders who regard the doctrines of the British school of free trade as absolute and indisputable propositions is intense. He characterized them as doctrinaries and closet men, and said, "Doctors, clergymen and lawyers, but few of whom knew anything of the details of public affairs, are generally on that side, and they are led by those who knew nothing on the question but what they have learned from the books of men who plausibly formulated impracticable nonsense. I have," said he, "had much annoyance from blockheads who ask impossible answers to irrelevant questions, and, as the French proverb says, 'Go about seeking for noon at 3 o'clock.'"

They then went out into the garden, where the conversation for a time was upon affairs of State, of such moment that Mr. KELLEY refrains from disclosing the portentous utterances of the Chancellor. BISMARCK, however, could not be driven away, by any of the arts of diplomat, from the subjects uppermost in his mind, and he soon reverted to the subject of protection. Recurring to the subject of customs duties, he said that each Government should regard the welfare of its own people. "You have done this by your tariff, and your national progress is unparalled. You can compete in manufactures with England in many markets, and by means of your ingenious machinery and cheap transportation can send food even into Germany."

This gave Mr. KELLEY an opportunity, and he said: "That is true; but many of us believe that by your demonetization of silver you have arrested our progress, and by restricting our trade have driven bankrupt traders and unemployed artisans into agricultural pursuits, and by reducing prices have increased the competition with which you have to contend."

But we will allow Mr. KELLEY to continue in his own language:

> The frankness of the response to this challenge seemed as much of a surprise to our minister, who is evidently on the easiest possible terms with Bismark, as it was to me. "Yes," said he; "in that matter we have gone too fast and too far. We have not been wise. As each State had its own monetary system the empire found many coinages within its limits and must unify them. It also found itself in a condition to use gold, and it seemed wise to do so. One man cannot understand every specialty, and men must select those which they would master. I had not made finance a study, and had to choose an agent to conduct these changes. Herr Delbruck had a great reputation as a financier abroad and at home, and to him the matter was confided; but, great as was his reputation, results have shown that, as the country people say, he 'carried only water in his kettle,' which proverb signifies that workmen whose poverty is such that they cannot obtain meat or broth carry a kettle of water in order to conceal their poverty. I therefore had to call other counselers, and made a speciality of the subject. It is clear we did not need to abolish silver money. We should have supplemented it by a gold coinage. The sale of silver has reduced the price of that metal. This has cost the empire an immense sum, and can not be continued without ruinous loss, as Von Dechend, President of the Reichsbang, has shown, and I have therefore prohibited further sales." At this point I suggested that our Government was about to invite Germany, France, England and other nations to meet in joint convention for the purpose of determining the relative value of gold and silver, and providing for the general recognition of silver as a money metal. With an expression of mingled surprise and gratification he quickly asked: "Is the measure definitely determined?" I replied affirmatively, saying that I had my information from President Hayes and our Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Evarts, and that Congress had appropriated 20,000 marks with which to defray the expenses of the commission. Turning to Minister White with an earnest ness of manner which caused me to think he would be pleased if the remark should be transmitted to Washington, he said: "That proposition will not need protracted consideration. Its acceptance will be immediate." The publication of these facts may impair the mysterious value of future formal diplomacy, but is justified by the freedom of the interview, which imposed no restriction upon my pen. "Your country," concluded Bismarck, "has great geographical advantages. Your occupation of the Pacific coast makes the hordes of Asia your neighbors and opens their trade to your enterprise, and the South American States are open to you on both oceans. But in this matter you must not act alone; others must co-operate with you. I have told you that no more of our silver will be sold, and you may also know that the people want the coin for business, and that they will go into circulation again. It is already ordered."

Concerning the remonetization of silver in Germany, if this interview correctly interprets the position of Prince BISMARCK, it is very important at this moment, in connection with the pending action of Congress on the silver question. If Germany will enter into a Silver Union, and join with us in fixing a uniform ratio between gold and silver, there should nothing be done to disturb the existing order of things until that ratio be fixed. When that is done, we can act understandingly, and once for all. If any further legislation be necessary, it should be of such a nature as to settle the question of the relation of silver to our currency permanently, or, at least, for a long time to come.

NO STAGNATION IN THE IRON TRADE.

The evidences of increased prosperity since the accomplishment of resumption are existent everywhere, and of a prosperity in business that is not spasmotic, but that asgues a long era of steady, sound progress.

The very first industry to suffer by the panic of 1878 was the iron trade. That depended to a large degree on the railroads for its existence, and when they went by the board, the iron manufacturers suffered in a corresponding degree. When the business of the country began to revive generally, and the interchange of commodities became more extensive, then the railroads were more prosperous, and the revival of the iron trade naturally followed. The Philadelphia *Record* has published a review of the trade in Pennsylvania for the last year, which may be taken as an authoritative statement of the activity and prosperity of iron workers generally throughout the county, that State being the center of that large interest. The *Record* states:

> When the present year opened, the prospects for the iron and steel trade were about as gloomy as could be imagined. The demand was at a minimum, and prices were lower than ever before. Msn of the world, gifted with far-seeing faculties, when asked if there was no hope for the trade, shook their heads mournfully and expressed a fear that the history of the past three years was to be repeated in 1879. Fortunately, however, their gloomy forebodings have not been realized. *The tide began to turn in February*, and every succeeding month has witnessed a growing and encouraging improvement in this great industry.

But the *Record* is not our only authority, Secretary JAMES M. SWANK, of the Iron and Steel Association, of the United States, a greenbacker and an anti-resumptionist of no insignificance, when asked as to the condition of the iron industry of the United States, makes answer:

> There will be more iron and steel turned out in the United States this year than in any one year in the annals of the country. When I speak of iron and steel I embrace categorically more rails, more bar-iron, more plate and sheet iron, more pig-iron, more Bessemer steel, and more crucible steel. What is better, this large production is in answer to the demand, and manufacturers are not, as in many past years, piling up stocks in order to keep the furnaces in blast. Prices have not advanced to any considerable extent, yet they are from 10 to 15 per cent. higher than last Fall, when figures were lower than ever before in this country. Our present condition is decidedly encouraging.

What is better still, he does not consider this spasmodic. With all of his previous notions as to the disastrous effects of resumption, he is now forced to confess that immediately on its heels follows prosperity and a marvelous increase of activity, more iron and steel being turned out this year in the United States than in any one year in the annals of the country; and further, that this activity will continue for some time to come. He thus speaks of the future:

> I expect the activity which prevails to-day in all branches of the iron and steel trade will continue for at least a year to come. Nearly all the favorably situated rolling-mills are in operation, and numerous of these mills, as well as furnaces and steel-works, have orders ahead for several months to come.
>
> But let us look at some of our latest reports. Remember that this is midsummer, generally the dullest time of the whole year.
>
> Yet New York reports an active demand for the product of the furnace, and a good deal of business is doing in old rails.
>
> Away up at Pittsburg the market is strong, prices are firm and improving, and many holders of stock are moving cautiously or else holding back in anticipation of an upward tendency.
>
> In Louisville our correspondent says that the volume of business far exceeds that of former years at this season.
>
> Tennessee has been the last place to feel the effect of the revival, yet our report from Chattanooga shows that an actual advance in the price of both pig and manufactured iron has commenced there; that contracts cannot now be made for less than 5 to 10 per cent. advance on the price of a month ago, and that there is no lack of orders at any of the works. All these are straws showing which way the wind is blowing.

On this point, the *Record* thus describes the condition of the Philadelphia iron and steel market:

> The condition of the Philadelphia market at the present time is highly encouraging. The demand for pig-iron and muck bar is very active, and lots are taken as soon as offered. The makers of structural iron have their hands full and prospect of great activity for some time to come. The amount of business done in sheet-iron in this locality for the past six months is without precedent, and a heavy fall trade, combined with a general advance in prices, is anticipated. The same applies to bar iron. A considerable amount of business is being done in steel rails. High prices could be obtained for present deliveries, but the mill have their capacities engaged to such an extent that orders can only be taken for delivery many months hence. The demand for the delivery of iron rails during the next quarter is very urgent.

That an era of prosperity has set in, is evident; and when we consider that here are several thousand more furnaces at work than there ever were before, and every forge, rolling mill, steel mill and all other kinds of iron manufacturing establishments in active operation, running double time, and employing thousands more men than ever before; when we consider that this means an equal increase in the prosperity and activity of every branch of business in which iron and steel play any important part—and in what industry do they not—then it is equally evident that brighter prospects are before every other class of business, and that there is a steady but sure revival of industrial activity in all directions.

STILL THEY COME.

Applications from parties who desire to act as agents for "Andersonville" continue to arrive daily by hundreds. Circulars giving full information are sent to these as fast as possible. All applications and letters are carefully filed and all will receive proper attention. Due notice will be given when agents outfits are ready for distribution.

WRIGHT has gone to California to meet KEARNEY. Now we will hear some more about the "bloated hell-hounds of Wall street, the bastard bond-holders, whose teeth are knawing at the vitals of the people." Meanwhile the farmers will get a dollar a bushel in gold, silver or greenbacks, for their wheat, the brawny iron-workers in the Hocking Valley will draw their pay every Saturday night for double work, in the same sort of stuff; the hundreds of thousands of mechanics and laboring men who had but little work last year and maybe none the year before, and who now have all they can do, will walk up to the counting-room and take their hard dollars, as they like, and consider that, barring these few disadvantages, their vitals are in pretty good condition.

NEW BOOKS.

The BLADE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following books through Messrs. T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo:

ELSA, a romance by Rev. Alfred C. Hogbin. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A-SADDLE IN THE WILD WEST, by William H. Rideing. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

LIFE OF MILTON, by Stopford A. Brooke. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING, by William Hurrell Mallock. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

MAN'S MORAL NATURE, an essay by Richard Maurice Buck. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

LIFE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT, by Theodore Martin; fourth volume. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF MADAME BONAPARTE, by Eugene Didier. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

UNDER THE BELLS, a romance by Leonard Kip. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

STUDIES OF PARIS, by Edmonds de Amicis. Translated from the Italian by W. W. C. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE HUMAN SPECIES, by A. de Quatrefagas. (International Scientific Series.) D. Appleton & Co., New York.

IN THE TOILS; OR, MARTYRS OF THE LATTER DAYS, by Mrs. A. G. Paddock. Dixon & Shepherd, Chicago, Ills.

NILE DAYS, or Egyptian Bonds, a novel, by E. Katharine Bates. Paper covers, price 50 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

CLARE AND BEBE, a novel, by the author of "His Heart's Desire." Paper covers, price 60 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

THE BRETON MILLS, a novel, by Chas. J. Bellamy. (Knickerbocker novel series). Paper covers. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

MONEY, a tale, by Jules Tardieu. Paper covers, price 25 cents. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

THE GHOST OF REDBROOK, a novel, by the author of "The Odd Trump." Paper covers, price 75 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A MERE ADVENTURER, a novel, by Elzey Hay, author of "A Family Secret." Paper covers, price 75 cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

WHITE AND BLACK, the outcome of a visit to the United States; by Sir George Campbell, M. P. Paper covers. R. Worthington & Co., New York.

WHO THE LAW-BREAKERS ARE.

The Truth with the Bark Off—A Georgia Union Boy tells a "Blade" Correspondent Some Wholesome Truths.

To the Editor of the Toledo BLADE:

In the BLADE of July 17, I noticed a letter from Mr. P. S. Janeway, a "humorist" of East Tennessee, in which he says, "Your effort to fasten the stigma of lawlessness in connection with the violation of the revenue laws in East Tennessee upon the Democrats, is unjust and notoriously untrue."

He also goes on to say that the majority of the people of East Tennessee are Republicans, and were almost unanimously opposed to secession, and, though he has always been a "Unionist," he is compelled to admit that most of the lawlessness—indeed all within his knowledge—can be traced to the Republican party.

I am just a boy, a poor farmer boy at that, am not old enough to recollect much of the war. But as I live farther down in that "Sunny South," the "loyal land of Dixie," where there are so many law breaking Republicans, I will try to tell what I know to be facts.

And the first fact is, that Mr. Janeway has made a very gross misrepresentation when he said the law-breakers of the South were Republicans. I live in North Georgia where, I suppose, there is as much illicit distilling done as there is in East Tennessee. And I do not know of a single firm Republican that is having anything to do with whisky. The temperance men of our county are Republicans. I never have known a man that claimed to be a Republican to engage in making whisky, but that he was soon as strong a Democrat as there is in the county.

The Democrats have the majority very strongly in Georgia. It is counted by some here a disgrace to have engaged in the war on the Federal side, but still there are several, in our part of the State, who went to the "Yankees." My father went, and I am proud to say he was a firm Republican till his death. He voted for Grant both times and Hayes also. He was murdered by a set of Democratic ragamuffins. But thank God, I shall be old enough to go to the polls by next election, and vote a Republican ticket in his stead.

If any one in the North believes the law-breakers of the South are Republicans, all they have to do is to come down and see for themselves. Then they will find that Mr. Janeway has tried to misrepresent things.

He says, "your 'Andersonville' pieces may, in certain localities make votes for the Radical party, but with *well informed persons* they will accomplish nothing. Now, I suppose he counts himself a well informed person, if he does he ought to have written something everybody did not know was a lie.

I know my own self, they will accomplish nothing among such men as Mr. Janeway and all other Rebels, who never told or believed the truth.

He also tells of one of his neighbors, who was shot, at Camp Chase, while reading his Bible. If he is like most of the other Rebels I expect he was stealing a Bible, for they would steal anything they could lay their fingers on. He is now compelled to live by farming. It is a shame and disgrace for a Confederate hero to have to labor on a farm. It suits them a great deal better, that is they are more adapted, to plunder and burn the houses of poor widow women and Union men.

He says to inform him on what fields of carnage you won your laurels on "what you have grown so great." I suppose he gained his at Fort Pillow, or somewhere in East Tennessee, where so many Union men were hung and their houses burned.

As he said all honor noble old Joe Johnston, Ewing and others, I will say hurrah! for Foster, the next Governor of Ohio, Grant and all Federal Generals and privates, and three cheers for "Andersonville."

I have several uncles who fought in the Rebel army; two were captured and carried to "Yankee" prisons. They are both strong Rebels still, but they say they were treated as well as prisoners could be. One says he never was so fleshy as he was when he came out of prison. There are several men down in this country who were in Northern prisons.

I say go on with "Andersonville." Let's have it in book form as soon as possible. Hurrah for the BLADE.

C. C. HALEY.

Tudville, Ga., July 28, 1879.

"ANDERSONVILLE"—GENERAL AGENTS.

In order to accomplish the introduction and sale of "Andersonville" in all parts of the United States with promptness and thoroughness, the publisher of "Andersonville" has found it advisable to divide the United States into districts, each of which will be placed under the immediate control of a general agent. Mr. W. E. BLISS, a gentleman of ripe experience as an agent and publisher, has been made a general agent, his territory including Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, with headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa. All agencies within the bounds named will be under his control, and all applications for territory for these States should be addressed to him as above. Applications already received will be supplied by us, and future correspondence attended to by Mr. BLISS.

Within two weeks we hope to be able to announce the other districts, and the names of some, if not all of the remaining general agents.

Democratic Ticket for 1880.

Cleveland Leader.

For President,
DOCTOR LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
of Kentucky.
For Vice President,
YELLOW FEVER,
of Tennessee.

The Idee.

Dayton Journal.

The Democratic idea of public economy is to create deficiencies one year to be paid the next with interest.

BEATEN AT HIS OWN GAME.

A Story About a Man Who Can "Bear" as Much as a Bear.

Detroit Free Press.

Among the baggage coming down on a Flint & Pere Marquette train, the other day, was a full-grown black bear. Bruin had been in captivity for two or three years, and was on his way East for a zoological garden. His owner was allowed to ride with him in the baggage-car, and he seemed to think his bear was the greatest animal on earth. He was ready to bet that Bruin could out hug and out-bite anything human, and was rather disappointed when the railroad men refused to dispute that point with him. He was indulging in his brag when an old man came into the car to see about his trunk. He saw the bear of course, but the glance of contempt he bestowed on the animal instantly kindled the indignation of the owner, who called out:

"Mebbe you think I'm toting an old hyena around the country?"

"I guess it's a bear," slowly replied the other, "but I see nothing remarkable about him."

"You don't, eh? Well, I do! Mebbe you'd like to see him hug that trunk of yours? What he can't sliver when he gets his paws around it has got to have roots 40 feet under ground."

"I've got a son back in the car," reflectively observed the old man, and then he stopped and looked at the bear.

"Your son? Egad! Will you match your son agin my bear?" chuckled the owner as he danced with delight.

"I guess so."

"You do? Bring him in? Trot him out! I'll give him all the show he wants and bet five to one on the bear!"

The old man slowly took in a chew of tobacco, left the car, and when he returned he had his son Martin with him. Martin seemed to be about 27 years of age and a little taller than a hitching-post. He was built on the ground, with a back like a writing-desk and arms which seemed to have been sawed from railroad ties.

"Martin, this 'ere man wants to bet five to one that his bear can out-hug you," quietly explained the father, as the son sat down on a trunk.

"Yes, that's it—that's just it," cackled the owner. "I'll muzzle him so he can't bite, and I'll bet five to one he'll make you holler in two minutes."

"Muzzle your bear," was all that Martin said, as he pulled out a $5 bill and handed it to the baggage man. The bear man put $25 with it, grinning like a boy in a cherry tree, and in a minute he had the bear ready. Martin removed his coat and paper collar and carelessly inquired:

"Is this to be a squar' hug—no gouging?"

"Jess so—jess!" replied the bear man. "You hug the bear, and he will hug you, and the one who squeals first will lose his cash. Now, then, all ready."

As Martin approached, the bear rose up with a sinful glare in his eye, and the two embraced. It was a sort of back-hold, with no sell-out on the crowd.

"Go for him, Hunyado!" yelled the bear man as they closed, and the bear responded. One could see by the set of his eyes that he meant to make jelly out of that young man in a York minute, but he failed to do it. Some little trifles stood in his way. For instacce, it wasn't more than 10 seconds before he realized that two could play at hugging. Martin's hand sank down in the bear's coat, the shoulder muscles were called on for duty, and at the first hug the bear rolled his eyes in astonishment.

"Go in, Hunyado—go in—go in!" screamed the bear man, and Bruin laid himself out as if he meant to pull a railroad water-tank down.

"You might squeeze a little bit harder, my son," carelessly suggested the father, as he spit from the open door, and Martin called out his reserve muscle.

Each had his best grip. There was no tumbling around to waste breath, but it was a stand-up, stand-still hugging match. Little by little the bear's eyes began to bulge and his mouth open, and Martin's face slowly grew to the color of red paint.

"Hang to him, Hunyado—I've got my last dollar on your head!" shrieked the bear man, as he saw a further bulge to hit pets eyes.

But it was no use. All of a sudden the bear began to yell and cough and strangle. He was a goner. Martin knew it, but he wanted no dispute, and so he gave Hunyado a lift from the floor, a hug which rolled his eyes around like a pin-wheel, and then dropped him in a heap on the floor.

"Well, may I be shot!" gasped the bear man, as he stood over the half lifeless heap of hair and claws.

"Martin," said the father, as he handed him the $30, "you'd better go back thar and watch our satchels."

"Yes, I guess so," replied the son, as he shoved the bills in his vest pocket, and he retired without another word or a look at the bear.

That was the bear they were feeding gruel in a saloon on Randolph street two evenings ago—one man was feeding him gruel and another feeling along the spine to find the fracture.

The Story of a Veracious Showman.

There's no money in the menagerie business any more, though. The losses are too heavy. I had a boa constrictor that stood me $400, and he did well enough for a while. But one day he got loose, and when we found him he was standing on his head out by the railroad, with his tail in the air. I tried to coax him to come down, but he remained perfectly quiet, and when I came to examine him I found that he had swallowed the top of a telegraph pole, and had eat his way down until his nose touched the ground. He was dead. What killed him I don't know. It may have been electric shocks, but it may have been dyspepsia.

The Art of Holy Advertising.

Chicago Times.

Talmage has introduced the art of holy advertising into England. Changing the name, this is how a religious paper there whoops it up: "*The Brazen Age* was the first paper to introduce the sermon of Dr. Talmage to the British public, and Dr. Talmage, in a note received by the publisher, says: 'God is blessing my sermons and books to the comfort and salvation of men. Your *Brazen Age* must go almost everywhere. The Lord prosper your printing press. T. De Witt Talmage.' Had of all news agents. One penny weekly, monthly parts, price sixpence."

Simplifying Epithets.

Milwaukee Sun.

The editor of the *Northwestern Miller*, published at Minneapolis, in a controversy with the editor of another paper, says: "We wish to mildly insinuate that the aforesaid Cawker is a native of Louisiana." That is an improvement on the old plan of calling a man a liar. This new epithet calls a man a liar and a thief in very few words. Every year our language is becoming more simplified.

Aphorisms.

Chicago Times' Philosopher.

Constantly choose rather to want less than to have more.—*S. J. Tilden.*

Talking comes by nature, silence by understanding.—*Talmage.*

As goes John Sherman, so goes the country.—*John Sherman.*

Where the will is ready, the feet are light.—*St. Louis Girl.*

He that is warm thinks all so.—*Charles Francis Adams.*

Virtue never grows old.—*Sarah Bernhardt.*

No Negro Should be Allowed to Vote

Columbus (Miss.) Independent (Dem.)

We proclaim that, at the Democratic primary election to select candidates for the Democratic party, no negro, even if he proves that he has voted the Democratic ticket at every election since the war, should be allowed to vote. It is a contest among white men, and negro influences should be excluded. Do Maj. Billups's friends hope to force him upon the Democratic party by negro votes? We invite a few essays upon the point. The bulldozer has spoken.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Continued from First Page.

Several residents of that section of the State testified to the plentifulness of the crops there in 1864. Col. A. W. Persons testified that the prison was an intolerable nuisance to the surrounding country—so much so that he, at the instance of several citizens of Sumter County, drew up an injunction to present to the Courts, but being threatened by Howell Cobb with a Court-martial he withdrew from the proceedings.

In addition to these, about 150 Union prisoners were examined who testified to all manner of barbarities which had come under their personal observation. They had all seen Wirz shoot men, had seen him knock sick and crippled men down and stamp upon them, had been run down by him with hounds, etc. Their testimony occupies about 2,000 pages of manuscript and is, without doubt, the most terrible record of crime ever laid to the account of any man.

The taking of this testimony occupied until October 18, when the Government decided to close the case, as any further evidence would be simply cumulative.

The prisoner presented a statement in which he denied that there had been an accomplice in a conspiracy of John H. Winder and others, to destroy the lives of United States soldiers; he also denied that there had been such a conspiracy, but made the pertinent inquiry why he alone, of all those who were charged with the conspiracy, was brought to trial. He said that "Winder has gone to the great judgment seat, to answer for all his thoughts, words and deeds, and surely I am not to be held culpable for them. Gen. Howell Cobb has received the pardon of the President of the United States." He further claimed that there was no principle of law which would sanction the holding of him—a mere subordinate, guilty for simply obeying, as literally as possible, the orders of his superior officers. He denied all the specific acts of cruelty alleged against him, such as maltreating and killing prisoners with his own hands. The prisoners killed for crossing the dead line, he claimed, should not be charged against him, since they were simply punished for the violation of a known order which formed part of the discipline, he believed, of all military prisons. The statement that soldiers were given a furlough for killing a Yankee prisoner, was declared to be "a mere idle, absurd camp rumor." As to the lack of shelter, room, and rations for so many prisoners, he claimed that the sole responsibility rested upon the Confederate Government. There never were but two prisoners whipped by his order, and these were for sufficient cause. He asked the Court to consider favorably two important items in his defense: first, that he had of his own accord taken the drummer boys from the stockade, and placed them where they could get purer air and better food. Second, that no property taken from prisoners was retained by him, but was turned over to the Prison Quartermaster.

The Judge Advocate made a long, exhaustive, and able summing up of the law bearing on the case, and a careful analysis of the evidence.

The Court, after due deliberation, declared the prisoner guilty on all the charges and specifications, save two unimportant ones, and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States should direct.

The Court found also that he had been guilty of causing the death by dogs of three other prisoners not mentioned by the charges and specifications.

The Judge Advocate General approved the findings and sentence of the court in a masterly argument.

Nov. 3, Pres. Johnson approved of the sentence, and ordered Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur to carry the same into effect on Friday Nov. 10, which was done. The prisoner made frantic appeals against the sentence; he wrote imploring letters to Pres. Johnson, and lying ones to the New York *News*, a Rebel paper. It is said that his wife attempted to convey poison to him, that he might commit suicide and avoid the ignominy of being hanged. When all hope was gone he nerved himself up to meet his fate, and died, as thousands of other scoundrels have with calmness. His body was buried in the grounds of the Old Capitol prison, alongside of that of Azterodt, one of the accomplices in the assassination of Pres. Lincoln.

An Important Geological Fact.

Geology has shown us that nature accomplishes her greatest revolutions in the earth's surface conformation *slowly*. Every year the river makes its channel deeper, the glacier wears a deeper gorge in the Alpine rock, and the ocean tide deposits the sand it has crumbled from the rocks upon which it breaks. We note the earthquake and the devastating hurricane; but these changes are so gradual man seldom observes them until the channel has become overhanging cliffs, or a mountain has disappeared before the icy stream, or the ocean has given us a Florida. Thus it is in disease. Our attention is attracted by acute diseases, as fevers, cholera, etc., while chronic diseases (often the most dangerous in result), being slow in their development, are seldom noticed until they have made an almost ineffaceable impression upon the system. Persons believing themselves comparatively healthful are ofttimes the victims of these diseases, and only become aware of their presence when relief is almost impossible. Diseases of the liver and stomach are the commonest of these chronic affections. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are never-failing remedies for these diseases. They produce a healthful secretion of the bile, prevent indigestion by regulating the bowels, and impart a vigorous tone to the whole system.

The Last from a Fortunate German Shoemaker

Is certainly self-explanatory:

344 VAN BRUNT STREET,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 25, 1879.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of single-number ticket No. 18,511, "Class G," in the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, on Tuesday, July 8, 1879, said ticket having cost the sum of two ($2) dollars, and that the amount was promptly paid in full on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company in New Orleans.

NICHOLAS HARTUNG.

Any further information, how and when and where, you can get by applying to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same at 319 Broadway, New York City.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had given him, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, throat and lung affections; also a positive cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive I will mail, free to all who desire, this recipe in German or English, with directions for use. Address with stamp, naming this paper, M. C. ROSE, 154 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE *Rural New-Yorker* (78 Duane street, New York) will issue its great Fair edition the latter part of this month. This will contain an announcement of its "FREE Seed Distribution," and we are informed it will be the most costly number of any agricultural periodical ever before issued. It will be sent to any of our readers who may apply, *without charge*. The last "Free Seed Distribution" of the *Rural New-Yorker* has proven itself of great value to the country, and the proprietors promise that the present one shall eclipse that *in toto*. The Fair number is worth sending for.

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors and humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

Ocean Grove—New York Politics—The Democratic Candidate for Governor—Davenport and the Wallace Committee—The Mississppi Plan—A Book on Labor.

Correspondence Toledo BLADE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 7. '79.

This change of base takes me nearer to the North Pole but I have not, as yet, encountered any icebergs or polar bears; and, during Saturday and Sunday, even in the presence of the foaming serf and with old ocean breathing on me from his windy caves there was no special call for flannel suits or overcoats. I left Washington with the mercury ranging between 80 and 100 and expected to find, and *did* find an improvement here, but, even here, did not wholy escape from the fervid rays of the August sun.

I find this place crowded as I never found it before at so early a day, and camp-meeting takes place at the middle of the month. When the stream sets in from all the surrounding country as well as from the large cities how the great multitude is to find room and places to lay their heads at night is what no fellow can find out. But where there is a will there is a way, and the way will appear in due time. I understand that the Association has already rented all its tents (some 800), and that the cottages and public houses are full.

The New York papers are full of local politics, and the Democrats are in travail over their nomination for Governor. The New York election in November is of more than usual importance. It covers all the State officers, both Houses of the Legislature, and a large number of the most important appointments, besides foreshadowing the position of the State in 1880. But the Democrats are not a happy family, and their troubles threaten them on one side, while the Republicans, all in line and resting on their arms, threaten them on the other side.

Governor Robinson, who has shown great capacity for affairs, is willing to be the standard-bearer of his party for another term and his friends insist that he shall be nominated. But Tammany Hall, which controls the city of New York, and a number of the strong Albany leaders, are violent against him. One of the chief objections to him is that he is regarded as the stool-pigeon of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Kelley, the Tammany leader, does not hesitate to say publicly that if he is nominated Tammany will not vote for him. Still, his friends do not seem to regard those threats, and he is apparently the strongest candidate for the place. Of course, under such circumstances, the action of the coming convention is looked to with peculiar interest and the speculation of the papers in regard to that important occasion are read by all classes and all parties with the keenest interest.

If Robinson is renominated, the barrel of money will be rolled out and tapped, and all the influence and power of Mr. Tilden will be exerted to secure his election; and his success would be regarded as an assurance to the country that New York would be safe for Mr. Tilden in 1880. Mr. Kelley, as the leader of Tammany, was opposed to Mr. Tilden in 1876, and protested then, as he does now, that he and his troupe would not support him if he was nominated; but as soon as the nomination was made he surrendered, and it is claimed that he will do the same thing again. But even if he nurses his wrath and carries it into action, what then? Is such an insubordinate power to be tolerated in the party? If Tammany is determined to rule or ruin, the sooner the trouble is known and provided against the better for the party. So reason the Tilden leaders; and those who are outside get the impression that the old party is in a hopeless wrangle which will make it easy for the Republicans to walk over the course. But it is remembered that the party is famous for finding a way out of such troubles, and it is expected that such a way will yet be found at the meeting of the Convention in September.

The Wallace Committee, which opened up in New York on Friday, at an informal gathering of its members resolved to begin the investigation against Commissioner Davenport for all the crimes charged against him by the Democratic party, on Monday; and accordingly, on that day, the committee came together. Sen. McDonald from Indiana, Platt from Connecticut, Wallace from Pennsylvania, and so on. They came together from very long distances; and the charges, as you know, had been the theme of the most bitter and violent speeches made at the extra session. It was said that thousands of honest voters had been taken violently away from the polls by this Federal officer and locked up in prison, and that his proceedings had a very intimidating effect on the Democracy, which accounted for the great falling off of the Democratic vote in certain portions of the city. Mr. Fernando Wood made a bitter speech in this strain, and his cue was followed by the Democratic orators to such an extent that in Democratic circles the Davenport abuses in New York were regarded as a fair offset to the charges of bulldozing by the Republicans in the South. But when the committee came together on Monday for the purpose of showing up these outrages in a way that should put them beyond a question, there appears to have been a fear that the result would be like that of the Committee on Labor in Chicago; and that the party would lose more by the testimony than it would gain. This may be an unjust inference, but it is a very natural one and the only one that can be well drawn from the circumstances. The members of the Committee from abroad were all present. But Mr. Senator Kernan, the member from New York, who was on the spot and was supposed to know more about these matters than any other member, after announcing his purpose to meet the other members, sent them a note that he would not be present. Then there was a consultation, and it was resolved to let the matter go over till after the November election. What were the exact motives for this action cannot be known, just now, but the fact remains that Davenport is to be let loose again at another election with all his terrific means for overawing Democrats and without any attempt on the part of this Committee to restrain him. What other conclusion can be drawn than this: That Senator Kernan knew the stuff talked in Congress was all bosh and that nothing to the advantage of the party could be made out of the investigation.

The "Mississippi plan" which has been so effectual in extinguishing Republicanism in all the Southern States, has had a fresh illustration in Yazoo County, and you will notice that the case of Mr. Dixon gets unusual attention in all the Republican papers. The point in the case is this: If bull-dozing can silence the negro vote it can also silence the independent vote or any other opposition. Despotism is the rule of the strongest, and while it is good for putting down "niggers" its uses do not stop with them. Mr. Dixon is a white man and a Southern born white man. More than that, he is a Democrat and a Conservative, and believes in the rule of the white man. But he and other Democrats did not like the regular ticket and they met together and organized an opposition, expecting to get the support of a large dissatisfied element in the party, including some of his negroes. Dixon was to head the ticket, and seems to have had a fair chance for success. At any rate the regulars were alarmed, and came to the conclusion that it was against the interests of the party to permit such doings, and Mr. Dixon was warned after the Southern fashion, was waylaid and shot at, was waited on and assured of protection if he would withdraw, and finally concluded that the safety of his family demanded a compliance with the demands, and took himself out of the way. How easy to make the South solid on the Mississippi plan! But isn't it a little curious that Mr. Hill should go over into the Republican party to find a Government of *force?* One would think that he might find it by looking nearer home.

I mentioned in one of my letters that the administration was quietly working through its foreign agents for the improvement of our commerce, and that commerce was feeling the effect of its action. One result of the work is the the important volume just published by the State department consisting of materials gathered abroad by our consuls, giving all shades of information respecting the laboring classes in Europe. A few of the facts may be stated here.

First—That wages in the United States are higher than anywhere else in the world, and about double what they are in England, France, Belgium and Denmark, three times what they are in Italy and Spain, and four times what they are in the Netherlands.

2. That the necessaries of life can be bought in the United States for less money than in Europe.

3. That while the French working people are not so well paid as those of England, they are better satisfied, have more comforts and are much happier. This is largely the result of more temperate habits and a greater freedom from strikes which always produce misery and dissipation.

Congress has provided for the publication of 15,000 copies—8,000 for the House, 4,000 for the Senate and 3,000 for the State Departments. Such a book ought to have a very wide circulation.

The greatest source of wretchedness and trouble in this country among mechanics is the combination headed by demagogues, generally from Europe for the regulation of prices. There are no combinations among farm laborers; but among mechanics, how, as in England, dissipation, squalor, tramping and a thousand other ills spring from doctrines of commuism, combinations against employers and strikes. When such men as Ben. Wade and Abraham Lincoln wanted work they did not haggle about prices but pulled off their coats and went at it, just when they could find anything to do. And that is the kind of laborer still that rises out of his tracks to something better.

BUCKEYE.

THE STRICKEN SOUTH.

Reports from the Yellow Fever Districts.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Eighteen cases in all were reported to the Board of Health to-day, 10 of whom were colored. Two additional deaths have occurred, John Waters and Ida Repter. The fever is gradually spreading from two infected points and greater mortality can be anticipated.

At a meeting of the Committee of Safety this afternoon it was resolved that rations and medical attention be supplied to all camps and societies alike, provided that all moneys or contributions received by said camp or societies be turned over to the Safety Committee. The City remains remarkably quiet and dull.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The yellow fever scare has resulted in putting almost a complete embargo on all vessels arriving at this port from Cuba, Mexico, and other places where the dread disease exists. There are now 30 vessels lying in quarantine, detained by the Health Officer. This wholesale blockade of commerce is causing considerable comment among shipping merchants, who are freting under the inconvenience and additional expense. The quarantine season continues until November. Merchants in the West India trade are seriously embarrassed. One firm says its additional expense is $500 a day.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Howell and son are out of all danger. Dr. White of the Sanitary Association states that no other cases have appeared for six days and reports the City free from yellow fever. Physicians say the fever has run its course for the present Summer.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Eleven new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, five white, six colored. Among the former was W. B. Richards, Ed. Haines, Mrs. Leake. One death since last night, Elizabeth Fleetch at 234 South street. The City remains remarkably quiet, but one arrest during the past 24 hours. Rev. Father Fahey, Ed. Moon, and the wife of Chief of Police Athy, continue to improve. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 6.—The Physicians' reports indicate a continued and more rapid spread of the disease. The greater portion of the new cases being of the colored population, indicates that the negroes are paying dearly for their stubborn folly in not getting outside of the plague infected city.

The Howard Association's books show that they have in charge 80 sick persons, of which 62 are white persons. They have placed 81 nurses on duty since their late report of the 2d inst. They have discharged 19 convalescents and nine of their patients have died.

Leading citizens have prepared a circular appealing to absentees at watering places to aid in feeding the poor in the camps near this City. The appeal is only to our own people, and it relates that full 3,000 people will need sustenance for the next 60 days; also, that the fund on hand is now nearly exhausted.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—Up to noon to-day 15 cases, 10 whites and five colored have reported to the Board of Health. Among the number Mrs. M. A. Maylor and daughter, Rev. J. H. Reilly (colored.) Three deaths have occurred since last night, Mrs. Absolom Boyd, Mrs. Francis Gentz, Lizzie Gentz.

The weather continues cool. This morning the thermometer dropped to 64. It is now 75.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—The sweltering heat of to-day and yesterday has quickened the fever into activity, and a larger number of cases appear on to day's list. The disease is slowly but surely advancing toward the center of the city, and when it is remembered that there are yet two and a half months for the deadly score to seek new victims, no wonder that even the bravest hearts flinch in anticipating the future. No one is allowed to leave. The safety of those cities to the north of us depends upon the rigid enforcement of the civil quarantine regulation now in force here.

It seems to have but little or no use for those who experienced its fearful malignity last year, or in 1873. The realization, however, of being cut off, morally, socially, and otherwise, from the balance of the world—sealed up, as it were, in a plague stricken city for three months to come—is not calculated to inspire the most pleasant feeling.

Strenuous efforts are in progress to induce the authorities to issue rations for people alleged to be in needy circumstances within the city.

Others have sought by eating stale melons and other stuff, to get themselves on the sick list so that food may be secured to them without cost.

The Howard Association finds it necessary to add two physicians to the four who have now more than they can give proper medical attention to.

This marked increase in the number of new cases plainly indicates the fever radidly spreading.

The Howard Association to-day assigned one additional nurse to duty. Their daily expenses now aggregate near $500.

The prevailing disease was discussed at length at a meeting of the Shelby county Medical Society, from the tenor of which it is apparent that the physicians all agree that the disease will continue during the Summer and will spread to every part of the City where it can find material upon which to feed. The general impression was expressed that while they did not believe the attack of last year or any previous epidemic on a person was absolute immunity from an attack this year, it is confidently believed that cases of that character will be very rare. Measures put on foot to get a reliable data of such cases.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The Board of Health to-night adopted the following:

Resolved, That there is not now a single case of yellow fever in the City of New Orleans; that in the opinion of the Board, concurred in, we believe, by the entire medical profession of this City, there is no danger of an epidemic arising this Summer from the past or future cases. Should such occur, the grave danger to be apprehended is from the introduction of foreign cases. This the Board of Health is determined to avert by the strictest and most unremitting vigilance.

The above resolution was preceded by a declaration that the City is entirely free from contagious disease, and suggesting that the quarantine against New Orleans be removed.

Information has been received that the quarantines against New Orleans have been removed by Grenada, Miss., and other points on the Jackson road.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—Fourteen new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, eight of whom were colored. Among the whites were P Bencler, Julius Seller, Sarah Flago and daughter Annie. Five deaths from yellow fever have occurred since last night; Fannie Flago, Robert E. Webb, Angelo Arasto, L. Roberts, Lewis Palmer—the last named colored.

The Howard Association this morning assigned two additional physicians to duty, Doctors Julius Wise and Heber Jones.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—A report from the quarantine shows that there are five patients in the hospital, one yellow fever, one doubtful, one yellow fever convalescent and two sick with malarial fever. Mrs. Philmott of Memphis is improving. Health Commissioner Francis sent a communication to-day to the National Board of Health, asking that St. Louis receive a quota of the funds set apart by the Federal Government for yellow fever.

The Board of Health has adopted an order that no steamboat that shall have landed at the port of Memphis subsequent to the first of August shall be allowed to land at the wharf in this city or discharge any freight or passengers within the limits of St. Louis, without a permit from the Health Commissioner. Wm. J. Country of Pittsburg, a steamboat man for many years, protested against this action and proposed a quarantine of freight for 10 days, during which vessels and cargoes should be thoroughly fumigated, but the Board declined to rescind the order.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—The sick under the care of the Masonic brotherhood are all getting along finely.

It is the current talk that there are more yellow fever cases reported than really exist. Those familiar with the disease in medical as well as other circles are surprised at the low proportion of deaths, at the early appearance of reported victims on the streets, at the unprecedented number of colored people stricken, and at many other features attending the prevailing disease not hitherto experienced by the most skillful practitioner.

There are about 1,300 people in the camps adjacent to this City, nineteen twentieths of whom are white.

Twenty-two cases in all, eight whit and 14 colored were reported to the Board of Health to-day.

Hon. John Johnson, Superintendent of quarantine, and D. G Porter, chief executive, issued the following:

To Inspecting Officers and Police Officers on on duty at Memphis:

Until further orders you are hereby instructed not to permit any persons to be landed from any boat or other water craft at this point who have not had yellow fever, and in addition cannot give satisfactory assurance that they are able to provide for themselves. These instructions also apply to all railroads leading into the city.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—Twenty-nine cases reported to the Board of Health to-day, 12 white and 17 colored. Among the former Thos. S. Bateman, Charles Mead, Austin W. Dewall, Arthur White, Dr. Oscar Berty, W. B. Erwin, and Parrie Williams.

Five deaths have occurred, Fritz Heitsch, Michael Dwyer, Martha Woods, Eva Nowland and J. Clements.

Dr. D. H. Collins, this morning was sent to Forest Hill, a town 18 miles west of Memphis, on the Charleston Railroad, where two cases of fever have developed in the family of a Mr. Stout. Dr. Collins will investigate and report what connection their sickness has with the fever here.

Ed. Schloss was prostrated to-day with fever. His case has not been reported, but there is scarcely a doubt as to his illness. He was an active worker during the epidemic last year, but escaped the fever.

Ed Moon is reported delirious, with but a faint hope of his ultimate recovery.

W. W. Guy is resting easier to-night, although he had a slight attack of black vomit this morning.

The weather has grown warmer.

James Schools was stricken with the fever late this afternoon.

CAIRO, Ill., August 10.—The quarantine inspection boat "Vansant" was to-day overhauled in the Missisippi, near the head of Island No. 1, and hereafter all up steamboats will be inspected there in accordance with the rules of the National Board of Health. The inspecting officer is instructed in case any steamer refuses to submit to inspection to telegraph the fact to the station above in order to prevent their landing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Dr. G. S. Billings, Vice President of the National Board of Health, telegraphed Dr. Jerome Cochran, at Memphis, to-day, as follows:

Your advice in the Associated Press dispatches is noted. This Board has been from the commencement urging the same advice through Dr. Mitchell, and have furnished funds to the State Boards to carry it out and do the work. The State Board has the legal authority. This Board can only give advice and means, and this it has done. When more means are needed by the State Board, it will no doubt inform us. Continue to urge the removal of unacclimated people to camp and also the isolation of infected persons. Advise directly with the agents of the State and local Boards, to save time, as was done by Dr. Mitchell.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—A number of Memphis refugees held a meeting at the Linuel Hotel this afternoon, in response to a circular received here from the Committee of Safety of Memphis asking for aid in supporting the poor people of that City during the prevalence of the yellow fever there. Nineteen hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed on the spot by 19 business firms, and donations will be solicited of every Memphian in the City.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Five new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Four deaths have occurred since last night: Robert Hollander, Lizzie Dolan, Rev. J. H. Ridley and a colored infant. Rev. J. H. Ridley was the colored pastor of the Collins' Chapel on Washington street. Ed. Moon was still alive at noon. W. W. Guy rested well last night, and is reported better this morning.

A telegram read from an authentic source positively denies the report of one case of fevor at Mayersville, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Five new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning.

Four deaths have occurred since last night—Robert Hollander, Lizzie Dolan, Rev. J. H. Ridley, and a colored infant. Rev. J. H. Ridley was the colored pastor of the Collins Chapel on Washington street. The Howards' nurse superintendent reports 146 sick under their charge, with 139 nurses on duty. Sick—White, 107; colored, 39.

The relief committees all report the sick generally doing well. At Camp Marks there is one case of sickness, Mr. Lyle, who is convalescing. At Camp Father Matthew two or three cases of sickness are reported, but nothing serious.

The yellow fever excitement along the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad is fast dying out, and the people are tranquil. Fourteen persons landed here by means of small boats night before last and yesterday morning from the steamers "Hard Cash" and "Ouachita Belle." They would rather run the risk of yellow fever, they say, than to take the chance of starvation in St. Louis. The quarantine officers failed to cast their eyes upon these persons.

Since the report of the new cases was written the Howard physicians, after hours, returned 18 new cases, which, added to the 21 officially reported this morning, makes a total of 39 for the day, of which 26 are colored and 13 are white.

The following is the official announcement declaring the fever epidemic:

The Board of Health being informed that there is a disposition manifested on the part of some absentees from Memphis to return sooner than it would be advisable, and as this disposition may be increased, it deems best to submit the following statement in regard to the prevalence and the spread of yellow fever in the City.

Though the death rate from yellow fever up to August 2—the date of the last regular weekly report—exceeded the deaths from all other causes by a few, and being less than that of the week previous, the Board of Health was encouraged to believe that it would not exceed that number for any week during the prevalence of the disease, and as no practical good it was thought would result from the formal announcement of the epidemic it declined to make such announcement. At that time up to August 2, the fever prevailed mostly in the neighborhood where the first cases occurred in July, in the southern portion of the city, in the Fifth and a portion of the Seventh and Tenth Wards and in the northeastern portion of the city in the Eighth Ward and could not be considered as epidemic beyond these limits. During the last 10 days it has extended beyond these limits, where it was hoped it would be confined, and cases have been reported and deaths have occurred in so many different localities of the City that it is now impossible to say what portion is not infected. Therefore, the Board of Health makes a formal declaration of a general epidemic. The death rate is small in proportion to the number of cases reported, and there are good reasons to hope that it will not exceed, if it again reaches, the present week's mortality, during the prevalence of the disease. These reasons are that some escape in every epidemic, not being liable to the disease; many of those who remain are protected by previous attack, and it is reasonable to assume that many who contract disease will recover, that a large portion of our population who are liable to disease have left the City, and that the work of depopulation is still in progress, which should be, and no doubt will be continued, unless free subsistence is supplied in the City, which would not only have the effect of preventing some from going to camps where such provision is made, but would induce others to come into the City, thereby becoming the means of spreading the disease to localities now free from infection. Therefore, in view of these facts, we are induced to believe, although the disease is liable to be here until frost, the mortality will not exceed, if it equals, the present rate for any one week in the future.

Every practicable means of disinfection calculated to arrest disease has been and is still being practiced. In this work the Board of Health has the active co operation both of the National and State Boards of Health through their respective representatives, Dr. R. W. Mitchell, of the former, and John Johnson, of the latter.

The following is the number of deaths from yellow fever since its appearance, as reported to this office:

For the week ending July 12, 3; for the week ending July 19, 6; for the week ending July 26, 34; for the week ending August 2, 25; for the week ending August 9, 29. Total number of deaths to date, 97.

As is the customary, the Board of Health will announce officially through the papers when it is thought safe for absentees to return.

(Signed) G. B. THORNTON, M. D.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee this afternoon, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the various ministers regarding the propriety of closing the churches and discouraging any large public assemblies which are calculated to spread the yellow fever in our midst.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—A case of yellow fever was reported to the Health officer to day. The victim is a young doctor named Edward Morman. He was immediately taken to the yellow fever hospital. Morman has traveled through the infected districts, and about 10 days he came from Brandenberg on a river packet. He was taken sick a few days since, his symptoms being yellow fever. The attack is not very violent and the probabilities are that he will recover immediately. On removing this case Dr. Mengromen had the house where Morman has been sick, disinfected.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Eight cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning—five whites and three colored. Among the former were Mrs. A. A. Todd, Paul Ross, Walter Leake, and Mrs. E. P. Cunningham. Four deaths from yellow fever have occurred within the city limits since last night: Miss Sophia Irwin, Mary A. Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, and Chas. Green. Two additional deaths are reported beyond the corporation line—Dennis and Luke Roach.

The Bankers.

SARATOGA, August 8.—At the Banker's Convention to-day, the reflections on Congressmen by Mr. Williams, called forth protests from different members of the Convention.

Fleming, of Allegheny, Pa., remarked that the six-mill tax on the capital stock of the banks in that State was reduced to four mills by consent of the bankers. He wished the Executive Council would adopt some general plan to bring the grievances of the banks before Congress. The facts, rightly presented to the average Congressmen, will bring relief and disperse the prejudice against National Banks. When the matter is fairly brought before them they will give us justice; they certainly cannot get away from it if intelligence is presented. I ask that no more reflections be made upon Congressman or anybody else. Molasses catches more flies than vinegar. We want to make friends, not enemies. The Committee should be appointed from great commercial centers, and Western men should also be considered, for from the West comes power. Brevity in documents should also be studied.

Nelson, of Selma, spoke against the two cent tax on checks and 10 per cent. tax on circulation.

He wanted the laws imposing the tax repealed. Banks should concentrate their forces and advance like an army if they would secure relief. He depreciated any antagonism of National to State banks and wished no more reflections on Congressmen, as he had some intention of being one himself.

Hayes, of Michigan, asked: "Is it lawful to tax banks and exempt railroads, mills and churches?" The only products of manufacturing interests taxed are luxuries.

The report of the Comptroller of Currency shows that the income of his office from the banks is seventy millions more than expenses. Instead of going to Congress and opposing Congressmen we should educate the country up to the fact that the banks benefit the laboring classes.

Another member said that although much has been urged against Congress, Congressmen generally speak the thoughts of the people.

Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, wished to impress upon members the value of brief and pointed arguments and offered a resolution authorizing the Executive Council to prepare and circulate among the people such extracts from the paper of Comptroller Knox as would show the small profits and onerous taxation of banks. Adopted.

A paper by H. L. Lamb, Superintendent of New York Banks, on "Savings Banks and their Dangers," was then read.

Mr. Handy, of Cleveland, gave many interesting reminiscences of banking and bankers, nearly all antedating railroads and telegraphs.

Honorary members were elected and rules were made.

A vote of thanks to the officers and speakers were passed, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

TRUE success attends true merit. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is placed before the public, resting solely on its own merits. Its success is already indisputable.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—A reduced price-list of over 100 styles of Solid Gold and Silver Watches just issued by a reliable jeweler, which will be mailed free to any address by N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J.

"THE SOLDIER'S PETITION."

[AIR: "MORE OR LESS."]

I 'listed one day in a marching brigade—
More fool I;
And in a rash moment turned soldier by trade,
(Don't know why,)
For I very soon wished that I'd stuck to my spade,
Certain-*ly*,—certain-*ly*.

They sent me away to an isle in the East,
Very hot;
The living was awful, for man and for beast,
What they got;
And the privates, though "full," didn't like it the least:
They did not,—they did not.

For national honor they said it was right—
Be it so;
But I caught a bad fever the very first night,
So don't know:
I was sent home again in a terrible plight,
To my woe,—to my woe.

But when I was well I was packed off by train,
Yes I was,
To a corner of Africa over the main,—
Oh, because
The honor of England required it again;
Which is poz,—which is poz.

We slaughtered the savage, for fame and renown,
Over there;
And I caught a new fever for Church and for crown,
For my share!
And the Tories are up, and the profits are down,
That I swear,—that I swear!

So here I am home again, crippled for life,
From the seas:
And that's the result of your wars to the knife,
By degrees:
And what's to become of my children and wife,
If you please,—if you please?

—*H. C. M., in Spectator.*

THE LION TAMER'S PERIL.

How Prof. M'Donald Nearly Lost His Life—An Exciting Scene in Coup's Menagerie at a Pennsylvania Town.

From the Towanda (Pa.) Republican.

Coup's show was at Towanda last week. At the close of the concert an exciting scene occurred long to be remembered by those present. It is the custom after the concert is over, to feed the animals in the presence of the audience. The den of Prof. McDonald's performing lions is so constructed by swinging iron gates from the back of the cage that each animal has an apartment to itself while feeding. Everything was secured and the meat placed in position by means of an iron fork, the animals seized their food and drawing it through the bars of the cage. After they are done feeding the gates are again thrown back leaving them together in harmony. It sometimes occurs that the animal will not devour all the food allotted him, which would be removed before the gates are opened placing them in one department. It is customary in all manageries to omit feeding one day each week. Animals thrive better to fast one day in the week. Consequently they are more ferocious and more anxious for their food after their 24 hours fasting. On the day stated the den was divided in the usual manner, the large African lion "Ned," in one end, the Asiatic lioness in the center, and the powerful leopard in the other end, and their food provided. "Ned" quickly finished his repast and retired to his corner, seemingly satisfied; the leopard also finished his meal; but the lioness retired to a corner of her apartment leaving a portion of her meat near the gate which separated her from the leopard.

The attendants neglected to remove the meat which the lioness had left and opened the gate which separated her from "Ned." Just as the iron gate fell back to its place, the leopard espied the meat near the bars of the center apartment and sprang to drag it through the gate. "Ned" anticipated this movement and at the same instant placed his enormous paw on the meat. A terrible struggle ensued. Prof. McDonald was at this time attending to other duties, but was immediately called. All that has ever been necessary before in such an emergency was simply for the Professor to speak and "Ned" would at once yield to his master. This time, however, he paid no attention to him, and seemed determined to be master himself. McDonald took the large feeding fork and tried to force the meat from him, but without avail. With the determination that a brave man can place himself in the jaws of death in performing his duty McDonald made preparation to enter the den, remarking as he did so, "You or I must be master." The instant McDonald closed the door behind him, "Ned" sprang upon him, and with claws extended struck him a terrible blow in the breast, tearing his vest and shirt and lacerating his flesh. The blow staggered him to the end of the stage, where he slipped and fell on the greasy floor. An attendant, thinking to assist him, took him by the foot and pulled him near the door, and again "Ned" struck him on the thigh, tearing overalls, pants, underwear and flesh in a frightful manner.

Children screamed, ladies fainted and strong men stood paralyzed, with lips compressed and faces white as snow. The only one that was calm and collected was the "Lion King" in his terrible prison. He regained his feet, and with blood flowing from his breast and thigh, his clothing torn into shreds, he stood for a moment looking at his favorite who had retired again with his meat under his paw. No one can ever forget the look of mingled dignity, pride and affection depicted on his features as he said, in an authoritative and loving voice, "Ned, what are you doing? Do you mean to kill me, your best friend?" It really seems that the "king of the forest" understood every word this man said, and, looking at him a moment, "Ned" dropped his eyes, and with his paw shoved the meat from him, which said as plain as words could speak, "I surrender." McDonald approached him, and calling for his stool, seated himself beside his "noble friend." "Ned" then licked the blood from his master's wounds.

Trouble Among the Chicago Socialists.

Chicago Tribune.

Grief and indignation struggle for the mastery in the bosoms of the Chicago Socialists, for various reasons. First may be mentioned the fact that, while the gross receipts of the Fourth of July picnic amounted to $3,953.83, the expenses reached a total of $3,803.67, leaving a beggarly balance of $150.16 to show for all the trouble and excitement of the occasion. The "expenses" of the two labor reformers who made speeches on that occasion, Messrs. Stewart and Maguire, who would feel outraged at being called "paid agitaters," are put in at $125 and $25 respectively, and there also occurs the bewildering item of "$300 for beer for for the Committee!" Hardly had the meeting recovered from these painful shocks before it was made known in the form of specific charges that some of the Socialist leaders had received money from candidates in the recent Judicial election, and, contrary to Communistic principles, had wholly failed to "whack up." There is great grief among the rank and file at these evidences of corruption, and great indignation among those of the leaders who failed to be corrupted, and the thing is to be investigated by a committee.

C. E. Livingston, M. D.,

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TESTIMONIAL.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 14, 1879.

We, the undersigned, as citizens of the City of Toledo, certify that we are personally acquainted with Dr. C. E. Livingston, and that he is a physician in good standing and practice in our City:

Walding, Kinnan & Co., wholesale druggists; A. S. Cohen, dry goods; Ph. Hager, furniture; B. Meilink, furniture; V. Hamilton, commission merchant; M. Gitskey, clothing dealer; Charles Oeckel, wholesale and retail flour and feed; A. D. Pelton, publisher *Daily Bee*; Geo. S. Canfield, Toledo *Sunday Journal*; A. W. Chase, M. D.; John E. Gunckel, real estate dealer; M. O. Waggoner, attorney-at-law; A. J. Larrimore, M. D.; W. R. Tappan, architect and builder.

THE YAZOO BULLDOZING.

An Independent's Account of the Yazoo City Affair.

Extract from a Letter from R. A. Flanagan to the Vicksburg Herald.

I have just read a copy of your paper of the 29th, and perceive that you do not understand the true state of affairs here. There is no race issue in this thing, as these sheets here would have you believe. Fifty per cent. of the white people, among them 25 per cent. of the most respectable in the county, are Independents, among whom are many that are well known in your City. It is true that the negroes were almost unanimous for the Independents, and why? Because it is the only chance they have had since 1875 to vote.

I was born and raised in your City, was there in the eventful City campaign of 1874. Dixon was there—the boat having stopped at his house on the river at night for the purpose of notifying and getting him to come down, which he did, leaving his wife and house full of children, to fight race issues. In the Fall of 1874 I moved to Yazoo, and in September, 1875, was again by his side to fight race issues and carpet-baggers for Yazoo, and were there anything like it here now Dixon would be the first man to oppose it. The Convention party here have done more by their abuse of Dixon to consolidate the negros for him than any other cause in the world. Dixon has had a standing proposition, that if they would produce one man of any respectability, white or black, to make affidavit that he had ever held a secret or night meeting, or used any argument prejudicial to the white people, or ever made an inflammatory speech, or likewise if any candidate on the Independent ticket did any of these things, that he would withdraw from the canvass. Was not that much easier done than what they did, if their cause was just?

And I am sorry to say that I believe that our Sheriff, H. L. Taylor, placed where he is in 1875 by Dixon, was aware of and probably helped to plot the whole thing. I have been told that he refused the services of plenty of good citizens, well armed, who volunteered for the purpose of quelling the mob, and I am aware that he had none of the deputies out. The road from Benton to Yazoo City was ambushed three consecutive nights by Convention candidates and their friends, armed with shot guns, for the purpose of killing Dixon and myself as we returned to our homes from Madison County, where we had been to visit some friends. Capt. Henry Stubblefield, the Convention candidate for Sheriff, was at the head of the mob, after his brother had tried to murder Dixon four days before by striking him from behind with a two-pound weight, while he was having a fisticuff with another man. They speak of having merchants, farmers and planters to compose their 300. It is true that there were a great many respectable men here that day, but few of them, however, had anything to do with it, and those who did were blind with prejudice and rage on account of lies that had been told them by the Convention candidates and their friends. A great many were told that Dixon would be at Benton on that day with a thousand armed negros, for the purpose of giving them all the fight they wanted. This and other falsehoods were sent secretly all over the county. The negroes of this county never were more quiet, peaceable and respectful, nor have they ever worked better than this year. I have learned that most of the mob were men who had not much to lose, and who did not care what might befall the country, provided they could beat Dixon and elect themselves and friends. Every man on the Independent ticket was a staunch and true Democrat, had never known anything else (except Frank Stewart, candidate for the Legislature), he being the only negro on the ticket, we having indorsed two of their Representatives. He has been a Democrat since 1875. The last ticket he voted was a Democratic one. More than that, he is one of our town Councilmen, nominated and elected in a ward of this city where the whites are about 80 in the majority. Such, sir, is a true statement of affairs in Yazoo.

A Substantial Basis.

New York Herald.

Then in a paragraph or two the Secretary took between the tips of his fingers and blew out to sea the Tilden Electoral Commission "grievance." "Why should he complain?" asked Mr. Sherman. "The Commission was clearly a Tilden progeny. I was opposed to it. I believed that the President of the Senate had a right to decide by virtue of his position, but Tilden's friends and Sen. Conkling and others favored the Commission. It was believed that Mr. Tilden was to be benefited by the Commission. To be sure he wasn't, but that's no reason why he and his friends should decry the bridge they expected to cross on." Sec. Sherman certainly comes down to a "substantial basis" in this talk. He speaks so much to the point when he does consent to open his mouth that the people who like plain language will not care how often he resumes.

No Use for Facts.

Cincinnati Gazette.

Investigation proves that the wages of workingmen in the United States are double those of England, France, Belgium and Denmark, and three times those of Germany, Italy, and Spain; while the cost of the necessaries of life is greater in Europe than in America. Demagogues and Communists who are trying to foment disturbance among American workingmen have no use for facts like these.

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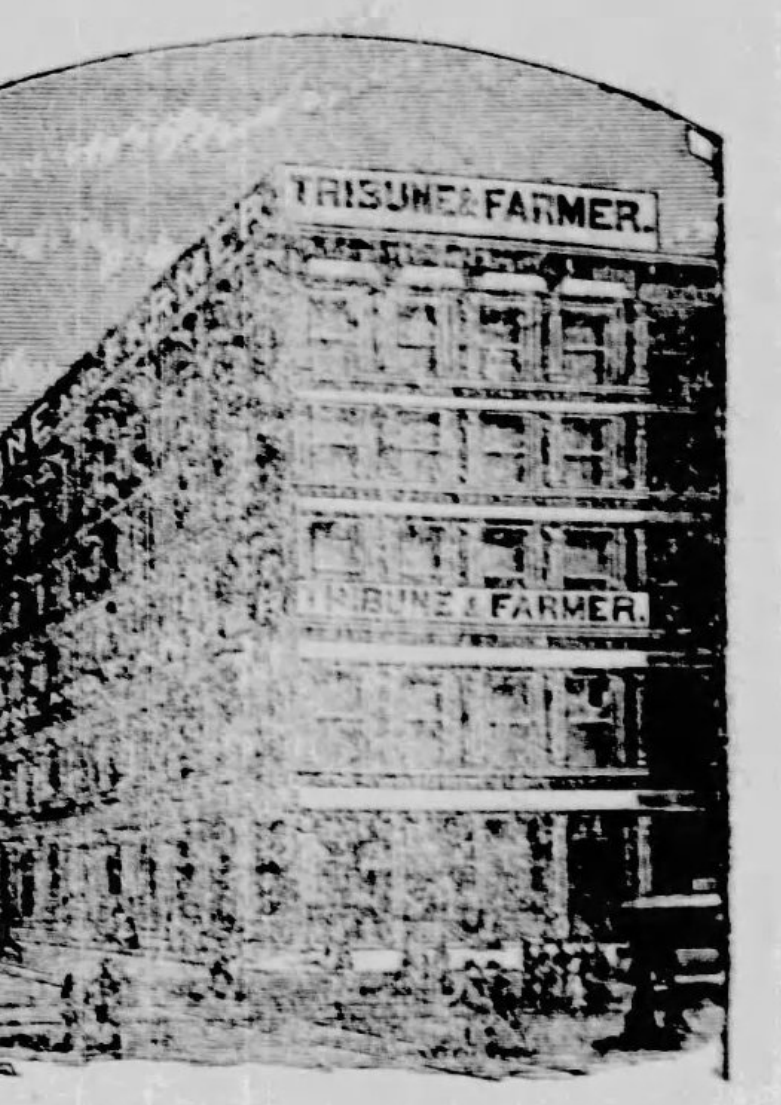

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P.L.J.

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The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Post Office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject wi allow.

A Fairy Grotto.

No doubt many of you have an old fashioned fire-place, which for years has been an eyesore and made an ugly "jog" in the carpet. Let me tell you how to manage it, and change from an unsightly object into a thing of beauty, almost "a joy forever." I will make the directions as plain as I can, so you may all catch the idea, but a great deal will depend on your own cleverness:

First take out the carefully papered fireboard and banish it to the garret until winter, remove the carpet from as much of the hearth as you wish to devote to your indoor garden, sweep, dust and brush thoroughly, remove all litter in a dust pan, (don't try to sweep it out over the carpet.) If the back wall and sides are of brick, a coat of black red paint will cover the smoke stains, (some left from the new red barn will do.) If you can, get a large shallow pan made at the tinners, just to fit the fire place, and come as far out on the hearth as you want it, have it two or three inches deep, the sides and front are to be painted green. If the tinner and the made-to-order-foundation are beyond your reach, then don't say I can't! but put your wits to work, and as I often do, make something out of nothing, gather up all the old shallow pans that are supposed—by old age and infirmity—to be past usefulness, give them a coat of nice green paint and—Presto! they are transformed! as though some magician had waved his magic wand over them. Old black dripping pans are just the thing—never mind if they do have holes in the bottom, the holes serve admirably for drainage.

Now, the rough work is done, and the "poetry" comes in—now you are ready to put in practice the taste and ingenuity which should leave the impress of your individuality on your work—don't try to make it "just like the pattern"—but enlarge, invent, beautify, these dull outlines which I give you.

Fill the pans half full of rich leaf mold from the woods, and get ferns of all kinds by the armful, set the roots carefully in the moist soil—made as near like that in their native dell as you can, cover all the bare places with velvet moss. Pebbles and pretty shells can be used with good effect, and buckwheat may be trained and trailed in all odd works; the modest little "ground ivy" will thrive luxuriantly in your shady grotto, and make you glad you are alive to love it. All of the thousand-and-one dainty wild vines and creepers that grow in dark shady places may be transplanted, if carefully handled, and placed in baskets of damp moss. A daily sprinkling will keep them fresh and lovely for many weeks; when they *do* begin to fade, they may be replaced by new ones. If you wish your design very elaborate, a large mirror may be used as a background, which, seen through the dark green vista, will look like a lake of clear water, on which you almost expect to see the sail of some enchanted ship, laden with some precious freight, floating away to Dreamland.

If you are very *practical*, you may fashion your "lake" of some shallow dish, and fill it from the cistern; the shores may be strewn with pebbles and shells, or moss-fringed, some twigs may be fashioned into "a cottage by the sea," thatched with bark, a small boat with sails may be added. A few china ornaments may serve for inhabitants in this miniature Eden, a small bird (stuffed) or two may be perched on the trees. But these things must be sparingly and carefully used, "with an eye to the eternal fitness of things," or the effect will be inharmonious and grotesque. I merely give these after hints to those who have the material suitable, and the fine taste to work them out. But any one, even if they have not art and poetry at their fingers' ends, may use the ferns and mosses with a lavish hand, in almost any arrangement they can not help having a pleasing effect.

Woodmoss, I like you, but indeed Cicero, though severe, has the best of the argument. Yes, let the piano legs stay covered; if we can't have genuine modesty in these days of show and shoddy, then let's have an imitation at least. Boldness and genteel vulgarity are far too common; let us frown them down. Modesty in either man or woman is one of the greatest virtues; may it never the rarest or at discount. How quickly we all tire of free, bold, self sufficient people, from whom the "bloom dust" and sweetness seems to have all been rubbed. Let 'em stay covered, Woodmoss, dear!

"Nell, don't you know that I did "live a few years among the Chinese," and that's why I say hurrah for Joss. As to your quarreling with me—why, that will just suit me. I'd as soon quarrel with a Californian as not. The worst enemies I have I made in that State, and save and except a few dear friends, and a little grave, left under the sombre pines of the Sierras, I have no love for anybody or anything on "the slope." I accept the gage of battle: I ask no quarter, and will give none.

Shirley Dare says some things I don't endorse—yes, a good many things, but I would like to shake hands with her, and thank her for her letter about "The Woman's Decorative Society." How full of good things this letter is, how touchingly beautiful her description of "the gift of the storks." How good of her to defend and respect the women with toil hardened hands, whose lives are shut in and hedged about by work and care, "and debts to the chimney tops." Her kind words are a well of inspiration and comfort, and touch an answering chord in many a heart among the great middle class—the toiling thousands, whose lives are passed in lonely farm-houses amid uncongenial tasks; but who still feel the stirring of ambition and the consciousness of a dormant power to win at least a respectable mediocrity, were circumstances a little less unfavorable to the growth of the finer part of their being. Even *I* know of at least one whose hands have all her life been wielding the mop and the frying pan (don't be shocked), whose fingers tingle to lay hold of the pencil and brush, who longs for an even start with others, and to lay her work beside theirs to stand or fall on its own merits. But the *time* and *chance* may never come, for we can not govern circumstances, and a woman's life is not her own; but there is comfort in the thought that such lives, even though they gather not the harvest for which they mourn, do not pass away unheeded and unknown.

He knows and judges all aright.
  Some by the wayside fell and came to naught,
And some the birds devoured,
  And he alone can tell
What bitter chance, or circumstance decreed
The utter failure of the precious seed.

It may be in a diviner air—
  Transfigured and made pure,
The "harvest" that we deemed as wholly lost,
  Awaits—perfected and mature.
And the faint heart, that now defeated grieves,
May yet stand smiling, 'mid abundant sheaves.
—PEGGY SHORTCAKE.

"Rises to Explain."

I wish to rise to make an explanation and if the Editress will allow me to do so I will be highly gratified.

I have made no reply as yet to the just or unjust, polite or insulting criticisms made on my last winter's article.

If the BLADE columns are open to an explanation I'll explain. If I said the first *dressing* of infants I said what I did not intend to say. The *dressing* part in Rosemary's excellent letter was sensible. It was *not washing* and *dressing* that went against my medical authorities, and accordingly I quoted therefrom.

The medical authorities I have perused instruct the nurse as to the washing and dressing as soon as possible, and as these same medical authorities are of considerable standing in the science I consider it safe to say I still stand by them. One thing I do not like to see from so many of our "sisters," and that is sneering and speaking or writing as if it was a special sign of not possessing common sense to be unmarried. I see most of my ancient maiden lady friends possess more than the matrons who "jumped at the first chance."

I must thank Shirley Dare for her convincing communication on bad husbands and brothers.

Nellie Bly, if all mothers were like you, we would find our duty as teachers much easier. I hope other mothers will pattern by your example.

As to the propriety of a lady taking a gentleman's arm, or *vice versa*, I think it is doubtful. Either way will do. I sat in the amphitheatre and watched the ladies and gentlemen, on the 4th, just out of curiosity, to see about this arm-taking. There was a large crowd, so I had ample opportunity for observance. A soldier and his girl passed up and down, he had his hand on her arm and carried her—waterproof, I guess, as the day *looked* rainy. Others came after just the other way.

With a final word, I bid goodbye to the Household, as I fear I will be termed a lunatic this time, for I don't believe in housekeepers or girls spending time they ought to improve their minds in making "dust-catchers," *i. e.* flannel cats and dogs.

V. VALE.

To Death! Positively the Last!

As "Lou Dean's" appeal to "honest, manly gentlemen" for their opinion on the subject of kissing, has, as yet, called forth so slight a response from them—though one honest brother did have the courage to stand up and give no uncertain sound—please allow a Hoosier room in the "Household" to say his little piece on kissing. If any girl will be warned thereby, he will feel more than repaid for his trouble. At the age of 27 he is still unmarried, and would forever remain so, if all girls were so "cheap" as to give a good-night kiss to every gentleman that asks it, even though he were an "old acquaintance and a friend." Now, girls, notwithstanding Emogene's opinion, and she is only a lady anyhow, and can not tell how a gentleman feels on this subject, don't do it. As you have already been told, a quiet but decisive "No, sir," will place you much higher in any *gentleman's* estimation than a thousand kisses will. Say "No, sir," and he will look up to you; give the kiss and he will look down on you. Of course there are exceptions, but "Lou" made all that are necessary to make in her answer to "Malulu."

Hoosier wishes to suggest, also, that the most fortunate occurrence in the whole course of the young lady's life, was making the remark quoted by one of the "B'hoys" in the BLADE of June 26. It does not occur to a reflecting Hoosier that a love which was frightened clear out of existence by a remark that did not necessarily imply that he would get the kiss, if he should ask for it, is—is just the thing a woman's heart needs. But he kissed her "just to keep her in good humor until he could get away." Would it not have been far more "manly and gentlemanly" had he endeavored to lead her to see the want of true culture in that act? He could have done this with a Christian earnestness for which she would bless him during the remainder of her life. Brothers, let us remember the Golden Rule even in our intercourse with the ladies. Let us be generous with our sisters who are too lavish with their caresses, not by giving or first offering them ourselves, but by striving everywhere, where our influence extends, to create a proper culture in this respect. And, ladies, let the gentleman (?) who offers you a caress unwarranted by your relation to him, *feel* that he has fallen below your ideal of a *man*.

"ANOTHER OF THE B'HOYS."

Eugene, Ind.

P. S.—Do not be a prude.

Hard on the Buzzards!

So many are having their say about tobacco, that I feel like putting in a word too. I shall not speak a word in favor of it for I believe it to be an evil that ought to be forever banished from our land. It is a deadly poison, hence all must be better without it. Mr. Solly, an eminent surgeon says: "It soothes the excited nervous system at first, to render it more irritable and feeble in the end." Now where is the good of it? I know of no single virtue it can claim, unless it is to kill the lice on houseplants, and I think something else would do that equally as well. I know of some poor people, who do not have clothing to be comfortable, much less decent to appear in at church, yet they will always find a way to get their tobacco. Rev. J. F. Morris, Missionary to Burmah, says "alcohol and tobacco are twin-devils which are everywhere helping each other." Now I expect some of the friends of tobacco think this rather rough, yet I believe that the use of tobacco is no less a sin in the sight of God than the use of rum. It certainly does no person any good, therefore is it not wrong to spend the money for it, that should be used many times to buy food and clothing? I do not believe in forever harping at a person to make them give it up, but I thing every woman in the land should should use her influence against its use. Dr. Lauson, a Surgeon General in the U. S. Army says, "I have often observed that when the wolves and buzzards came upon the battlefields to devour the slain they wouldn't disturb the bodies of those who had chewed or smoked tobacco until they had consumed all the others among them." And yet it is expected that refined young ladies must be willing to love and cherish what even buzzards reject. Of the two evils I prefer rum, for in sickness it sometimes is of great benefit.

MOLLIE.

Armada, Mich.

A Bachelor Indeed.

I belong to that insignificant class of humanity known as "old bachelors." I am one not only in age and name, but in practice also; I live by myself, do my own cooking and washing. Like the swan—I think it's the swan—

"No loved ones near, no nestling high,
I am floating down, by myself to die."

I do not find it such a terrible thing to be an "old bach." I come when I please, go where I please, and do as I please. If I travel, there is no one to mourn at my long continued absence; if fortune favors me, there will be plenty willing to share my wealth; if she frowns on me, there will be no one to suffer but myself; if there are no tears shed, or flowers strewn over my grave, when I die, it will be because I am not worthy of such marks of respect. When I see so many unhappy families, and hear of so many separations, I am forced to think it would be better if there were more "old baches" and maids.

I would like to give "Cappie" some advice, because my case is so much like hers—I do not mean like hers in regard to marrying, for there are plenty of good girls in this country, but like her's with regard to employment. I was raised on a farm, have taught school some, but do not like either one. I am herding sheep at present, and I like it splendid. I take two papers and exchange for the BLADE, all of which I have time to read, and also time to study some; not only this, but, I think, if properly managed, will pay a handsome profit on the sum invested. If they are healthy in Kansas, I do not think "Cappie" could find anything else that would suit her as well as being "Shep herdess."

DICK.

Elk, Iowa.

Saluting the Brethren.

In answer to Lou Dean's invitation for some of the gentlemen to speak out on the subject of promiscuous kissing, I would like to say that I think she hit the nail on the head when she says, kiss but one.

I am sure it is not lady-like or proper for a lady to kiss, or allow herself to be kissed by every masculine that happens to escort her home, or bid her good night.

If I knew that I or any other fellow would be allowed to kiss a lady, no matter how beautiful or nice she might be, I would never marry her; if she was very pretty I might see her home a great many times, but marry her? never. I think that feeling is universal among young men, or you would not hear the remark so often, "Oh, yes, she is a very nice girl, but, then, anybody can go with her," which I do not consider very complimentary.

But, if I were engaged, and the lady of my affections would not allow me to "salute" her once in a while I would not think it was right, and I guess "Zeke" will agree with me there, especially if "Malulu" is good looking, of which I have no doubt.

The rest of "L. D.'s" advice in regard to "Hunting a Husband" I also very heartily endorse. Men, as a rule, want to hunt, instead of being hunted.

"OLD BACH."

Teaches Lying.

I am much pleased to see the important subject of school teaching discussed in your good paper.

To give scholars the privilege of answering for themselves, for their deportment, by the scale of 10 or otherwise—I call an abominable practice. It is simply teaching our boys and girls to deceive—cultivating that awful vice, lying. The last school I attended—one [illegible] of high repute—adopted this plan, and the teachers thought with good results, but the scholars answered as suited them best—generally 10, [illegible]at always giving a reduction, if they thought they would be detected. In my mind, it is only those teachers who are continually harping on order who need to resort to such means.

The true teacher so interests his pupils that little is thought of government. Let the teacher present the lessons in an interesting and attractive manner; let him be full of the subject matter himself; interest the parents as well as the scholars in regard to the school; be pleasant at all times.

Live and energetic labor in school-teaching will bring grand results, the same as it will in any profession.

Remember that it is not so much the method of teaching as it is the manner of the teacher.

"CHARLEY."

Legend of the Fuchsia.

'Tis thus that when upon the Cross
  The sinless Savior died,
And the soldier with his cruel spear
  Had pierced his precious side;
The holy drops flowed at his feet,
  Then fell upon the sod,
When Mary, kneeling, wept for him,
  Her son, and yet her God.

An angel who was kneeling near
  Thus breathed a prayer to heaven:
"Oh, Father! let them not be lost,
  Those drops so freely given;
But in some form of beauty still
  Let them remain on earth,
And here upon the rugged hill
  Give some sweet flower birth."

When forth from the ensanguined sod,
  A Fuchsia sprang that morn,
Rich crimson-dyed with Christian blood,
  Wrapped in his robe of scorn.
Drooping in sorrow, still it bows
  Ever its graceful head;
Shivering in the slightest breeze,
  Trembling in fear and dread.

For the dark shadows of the Cross
  Can ne'er forgotten be,
When all the perfume of its breath
  Was spent on Calvary.
Yes, offering its rich fragrance there,
  As incense at His feet,
The Fuchsia, though so beautiful,
  Can never more be sweet.

What's in a Name?

My home is in the northern part of Vermont and quite near the Green Mountains, but a few of the BLADE papers have found me out, and I am very much interested in the Household department.

I have a pretty way to make a rug; it is what we call a sheep-toe rug. If any one would like to know how to make it, I will give the directions in this column some time.

BLOSSOM.

Pointed.

Calla I approve of your idea of kissing. No young lady should kiss a young man unless engaged, why? Because it is tempting a man, and at the same time destroys his confidence in her. So beware young ladies whom you allow to kiss you.

C. L. S.

Conway, Ark.

Exchanges Wanted, etc.

I have for exchange several varieties of pressed ferns for ferns and mineral specimens.—ETHEL BERLINK, Illyria, Fayette Co., Ia.

I have "Kent's Commentaries," volumes three and four, to exchange for other books.—JAMES S. HOCKERT, Box 63, Gowrie, Webster Co., Iowa.

I have Harper's Magazine for last year, 1878, to exchange with some one for Scribner's for the same year.—MRS. SALLIE C. BELL, Hammond, Piatt Co., Ill.

I have late magazines and papers to exchange for shells, specimens of wood or minerals, each to pay postage on what he sends.—J. R. WEST, Evansville, Rock Co., Wis.

Old New York Ledgers and New York Weeklies, for same of different dates; also, "Pickwick Papers," for "Tale of Two Cities."—M. H. PORTER, Western Park, Kan.

I have about a dozen of old magazines to exchange for *Peterson's Magazine* of 1862. My books are good. Where can I get the trailing arbutus?—KATE, New Trenton, Ind.

I have a number of novels, good story books, "Saturday Night" and New York Weekly," to exchange for shells or some books or papers which I have not.—B. F. MARSH, Tracey, Lyon Co., Minn.

I have Lowell's poems and Miss Spencer's "Ora, or the Last Wife," to exchange for magazines, or would like to exchange for Dr. Gunn's "Family Physician," or would buy it.—MRS. BOWEN.

I should like to exchange or buy a surveyor's compass and a good field or opera glass. Persons having such please state what they want in exchange, also price, etc.—J. S. SMITH, Rosita, Custer Co., Col.

I have house plants and worsted pieces which I will exchange for different kinds of cactus.—MRS. D. D. HENRY, Benezette, Elk County, Pa.

P. S.—Or I will pay the postage on them.

I have one year of "Young Folks Monthly's" which I would like to exchange for one of Mrs. Holmes works or for shells, minerals, or anything for a cabinet. My books are of 1878, reading suitable for any one.—RUBY, Freehold, Warren Co., Pa.

I have Godey's for 1878 to exchange for Ballou's Magazine of 1878 or '79; also a book by Chas. Reade, entitled "Armadale," to exchange for any story book of same size.—MRS. E. L. M., Box 34, Honek, Saline Co., Kan.

Will some one please give a recipe for permanent cure of neuralgia in face and head? Would also like a recipe for tempering mill picks, so they will stand.—J. V. K., Pleasant Creek, W. Va.

Who can supply me with a copy of Mrs. Fleming's "Ermimie" in book form, and Mrs. Southworth's "The Pearl of Pearl River," or any other novels; and please state what remuneration you desire for your books.—A. H., Star Valley, Kan.

I have for exchange Everett's Orations, two large octavo volumes. The backs are loose, but none of the reading is missing. Would give both for Well's New Physiognomy, or a large copy of Shakespeare, or other standard works.—J. W. HOBBS, Julietta, Ind.

If any one is willing to donate to a Western Sunday School a library of 50 or 100 books (second hand are good enough), please let me know by postal card. We have a Sunday School started, but no books and money hard to get.—H. A. HULSE, Box 204, Cawker City, Mitchel Co., Kan.

Is there any one who would like to exchange one of Walter Scott's or Charles Dickens' novels for Marian Gray, a novel by Mrs. Holmes? The binding is worn a good deal, but it is good otherwise. If there is any one who will exchange a book by one of these authors, please send address to—MISS LIZZIE ARMITAGE, Exeter, Ills,

I will make lace tie, ends, switches, puff, or frizzes in exchange for good books or music, vocal music preferred. I would like other lace patterns in exchange, handkerchief, collar, cuff, barbe, etc. Would like neck lace pattern in exchange for one of them.—LOUISA WILLIAMS, Omro, Wis.

I have that beautiful song "The Dying Californian," will exchange it for any of the following: "The Runaway Slave," "Death of Wicked Polly," "Death t'is a Melancholy Call," "The Death of Minnehaha." Any one having them any of the above named songs to exchange can address.—GEO. W. SMOUSE, Vinton, Benton Co., Io[illegible]

I am piecing two worsted quilts of different patterns—one of small pieces of all sizes and shapes and colors, old ribbons, bits of silks and red flannel, and would like to exchange cement for mending glass and china for worsted pieces. I put up the cement in ounce bottles.—MRS. S. BARKER, Pittsford, Mich.

I wish very much to get a collection of pebbles from Pebbly Beach California. Who can help me? I will send in return either patterns of clothing for children between two and three years of age, pieces of patchwork, magazines, or mineralogical specimens.—MRS. E. C. B. STONE, Lock box 24, Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.,

If some lady will send me two house plants (would like choice ones, and do not care for begonias) I will send in return a chair tidy crocheted out of white tidy cotton. These tidies are pretty and are nice for common use, as they can be washed and ironed. Please send soon and give names of the plants sent.—Miss ANNA HUNT, Winfield, Kan.

I have a recipe for making good black ink, which I would like to exchange with some one for specimens of minerals; I have also recipes for making mead and lemon syrups; drop me a postal stating which you wish and what you have in exchange.—FRANK, P. O. Box 365, Center Tuftonboro, Carroll Co., N. H.

Have a number of books, and ornaments, Indian arrow heads, petrified wood, etc., and many other different articles, which I would be pleased to exchange for like value. Have Holden's Book on Birds, which is good. Will some of the members reply to this, and let me know what they have to exchange? BUCKEYE, Box 157, Salineville, Ohio.

I have a year's numbers of the "Illustrated Family Herald," and the "Boys' and Girls' Weekly" from No. 394 to 520; also petrified wood, shells, etc., which I will exchange for numbers of the "Lakeside Library." Those having "Lakesides" please write, stating what numbers they have to exchange.—S. E. ELLSWORTH, Elderville, Hancock Co., Ill.

I have two braids of black hair, length from 18 inches down, just as it was cut from my head, that I would like to exchange for good reading matter, old magazines or story papers, that are in a good state of preservation, or books by any of our good authors. I don't like Dickens. Will pay postage myself, or I will make any one pretty hair bracelets if they will send me the hair; hair should not be shorter than 23 inches, the longer the better.—MRS. M. F. HAMMOND, Strong's Prairie, Wis.

I have a large quantity of long brown hair combings; also, some pretty pieces of stone that looks as if it might have been honey comb, I wish to exchange for fossils, shells, or pieces of calico, worsted or silk, that will do to put in a quilt. Any one wishing to exchange write direct to me, and the first that come will be first served.—MRS. H. B. GARDNER, Greenbush, Sheboygan Co., Wis.

I would exchange one year's Godey's Magazine for two (large size) oil chromos. I will pay express when I receive chromos, and those receiving the magazines will be expected to do the same. I have also a very pretty wall pocket, made of card board, which I will send to any one who will send me a Passion flower root. Must be sent immediately, or it will be too late.—J. T. DORRELL, Mason City, Ill.

I have for exchange "Young Ladies Counsellor," "Milton's Paradise Lost," (usual volume, cost 50 cents, new,) Illinois Schoolmaster," for 1875. Would like "Beyond the Lines, or a Yankee Prisoner Loose in Dixie;" any of Mrs. Holmes' books, no matter how badly worn if the leaves are all there, or pressed plants not found in Illinois or specimens of almost anything but patterns, seeds or bulbs. Also tidy patterns, two doves in center with a wreath encircling them, to exchange for another tidy pattern, a deer preferred, and an Indian arrow.—BOTANY, box 620, Rockford, Ill.

I will send to any one who will send me one copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in good condition, a chart, with full explanations, enabling any one to make hair watch chains out of human hair. Usual price for learning to make such chains, from $1.00 to $2.00. I can give full explanations how to make the chains when I send the chart, each party to pay postage on the article she sends.—J. L. PETERS, Clanton, Madison Co., Iowa.

I would like to exchange patterns for little girls six and three, (Demorest's), and doll's wardrobe patterns. Have book "Two Hundred Common Sense Recipes," would exchange for some Youth's Companions, Babyland, Wide-Awake. Wish I could exchange sheet music for a few shells. I have "Life for a Life" to exchange for one by same author.—MRS. HELEN, Box 53, Knox City, Mo.

I have Peterson's Magazines for 1872 and 1873 to exchange for books called "Battles at Home," and "Violet." My magazines are in pretty good order, and I should like to have the books in the same condition. Will some one please send me a stuffed rabbit pattern and a comb case pattern, the comb case to be made of perforated paper. I will in exchange send calico pieces.—MISS MARY V. JONES, Glen Rock, Nemaha Co., Neb.

I have a number of ixias bulbs (Star of Bethlehem) that I would like to exchange for crocus bulbs or anemone roots; will be ripe in July; set in September. Any one wishing to exchange, please send in my address. Send address; each prepay postage.

I am sorry the request of Miss Lane, of Prescott, Kan., was not in the BLADE sooner, as I am very anxious to get catalpa and blackberry roots; but of course it is too late now. But I suppose all can not receive attention at once.—MRS. S. A. SMITH, Markesan, Wis.

I would like to correspond with R. M. Pollock, also with T. P. Bailey, of Iowa. We are talking very strongly of moving to Iowa. Please give me what information you can as to schools, and if they have much fruit, and if timber is plenty; it will oblige me very much. I would like to correspond with some of the members of the 23d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, if any of them happen to read the name signed below. I think they will remember me; I was a member of Co. D.—WILLIAM H. REED, Brownsville, Saline Co., Mo.

I would like to exchange H. M. S. Pinafore Gems, Nos. 17, 18 and 19, complete, for any other three numbers of Munroe's Ten Cent Musical Library. My music is new and never has been used. I have Godey's Lady Book for 1873, reading all good. I will exchange for any other magazine. I want worsted pieces for log cabin, light colored. Will give in exchange pressed ferns and autumn leaves, flower seeds and tamarak buds. Will some one please exchange list of reading matter with me, as I have a great many stories of fiction by the best authors.—MRS. C. F. and M., box 293, St. Cloud, Minn.

I would like the song, "Just After the Battle;" also, "Dear Mother, I've come home to die;" also, "Baylon is fallen." I do not care for the music, as I don't know any more about sheet music than a dog does of a holiday. If they are written off and sent to me, I will write and send the following original pieces or Minnesota pipestone in exchange: "When this Cruel War is Over," "On, on, on, the boys came marching," "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching," "Just before the battle, mother." I have John Q. Adams' poem entitled, "The wants of man," 25 verses, which the BLADE ought to publish. They have been out of print since before the war.—S. E. CHANDLER, Worthington, Minn.

May be some of the readers of the Household would like some of our plants. One "semper fidelis" or velvet plant (I named it myself), is perfectly beautiful, always the same, Summer and Winter, a soft silver gray, as soft as velvet—will send them with pleasure, free.

I want some young man—reader of the Household—to come down here and go in with me; must be a lawyer and the possessor of a good character. I am tremendous lonesome. I wish the ladies would keep me sending them plants; it would help to pass the time, and pleasantly, too. Good wishes to the Household Department.—SIX FOOTER, Our Carter, Pratt County, Kansas.

I want some reading matter; any of Bulwer's or Thackeray's; anything by O. W. Holmes, Kingsley, Trollope, or almost any of the standard authors; am not particular about the binding if the reading is entire; I want some sea shells very much; I have for exchange five of Miss Mulock's best novels, including "John Halifax" and "Agatha's Husband." They are all bound in one volume. I have also an instrument for enlarging pictures mechanically; it is new, but is of no use to me for I can draw as well without it; for those with a little knowledge of drawing, but without sufficient skill to enlarge a picture, it is very useful. I have a limited amount of fancy work, and can make a very handsome feather edge trimming; will give knitting work also for its equivalent; can send knit stockings of all sizes, also knitted edgings. If any one wants to exchange, please send a card stating what you have and what you want; will send samples of edgings if you will send stamp and if you have anything I want.

Would say to the lady in Toledo who sent me a lambrequin pattern, that if the one I sent her is not exactly what she wants, I will send her another that some like better, if she will send me a card. I have four lambrequin patterns for shelf. I want some ideas about making table and stand covers very much, but have no "ideas" to give in exchange.—MRS. M. M. M., Box 353, Milton Junction, Rock County, Wisconsin.

ANTHONY WAYNE'S TWO GRAVES.

How it Happened that the Remains of Stony Point's Hero Lie in Two Places.

New York Sun.

ERIE, Pa., July 14.—There are few persons outside of this immediate vicinity who know that the remains of Gen. Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point and the Northwestern Indian wars, are interred in two graves—one being in his native county of Chester, in the Southeastern corner of this State, and one on the shore of Lake Erie, in the Northwestern corner. History makes no mention of this singular fact, but it is well authenticated. The circumstances connected with it will be of peculiar interest now, as the centennial anniversary of the storming and capture of Stony Point, one of the most important events of the Revolution, is to be celebrated on Wednesday next, at the scene of "Mad Anthony's great exploit.

In 1796 what is now the City of Erie was Fort Presque Isle. The fort was nothing more than a wooden stockade. Gen. Wayne, after his successful campaign against the Indians, returned to Presque Isle in the above year. He soon afterward died in the fort of gout. He was buried at the foot of the flagstaff. In 1815 his family obtained permission to remove the remains to Chester County. A son of Gen. Wayne's made the journey clear across the State, much of it then a dense wilderness, with a horse and gig. He had informed Dr. John C. Wallace, of Presque Isle, of his intention to remove the remains, and requested him to disinter them and prepare them for removal. Dr. Wallace was an old Indian fighter, and had accompanied Gen. Wayne through all of the latter's campaigns. He exhumed the remains. He was surprised to find that the body had not decayed, but that the flesh had become as hard as bone, and of great weight. Knowing that it would be impossible for the son to carry the body to Chester County in that condition, Dr. W. determined to remove the flesh from the bones. This was done by boiling and the use of knives. The bones of Gen. Wayne were then carefully packed in convenient form, and were delivered to the son on his arrival. He was not informed of the operation that had been performed. He returned with the box to Chester County, where its contents were burried with appropriate ceremonies. A fine monument, commemorative of the dead hero and his deeds, was subsequently erected at the grave. The portion of the remains removed by Dr. Wallace was placed in a coffin and returned to the grave where Gen. Wayne was buried in 1796. The lid of the coffin bore the initials of the deceased, his age, and date of his death, made by brass headed nails. Fort Presque Isle gradually went to decay; in the course of a few years nothing remained to mark its site or that of the grave. The parties concerned in preparing the remains for removal died, and everything connected with the burial was forgotten. Four years ago an antiquarian was digging for relics around the ground where the old fort stood. Two feet below the surface he found some pieces of wood, which he removed. On one of the remnants was found the initials, "A. W." in brass-headed nails. Other pieces contained lettering and figures in brass headed nails. These decayed pieces of wood proved to be the remnants of the coffin in which the detached remains of Gen. Wayne had been buried. They were returned to the earth, a mound made, and the spot enclosed by a heavy iron chain hung on four posts. Last winter the citizens of this City petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation to pay for the raising of a monument over this grave of Gen. Wayne. Inquiry by members of the Legislature resulted in establishing the above facts. The grave in Chester County, already marked by a monument, was regarded as the real burying place of Gen. Wayne, however, and the appropriation was not made. The citizens of Erie are now moving to rear a monument on the old Fort Presque Isle grave by voluntary contribution.

How We are Going to the Dogs.

Burlington Hawkeye.

The population of the United States increases 33⅓ per cent. every 10 years. So the statistics assert. But it would appear that we are increasing in wealth in a much more rapid ratio, the increase being fully 100 per cent. in each decade. It is estimated that the increase in population will show a total enumeration at the next census of 60,858,000. At the same rate increase our population in 1880 will be 67,000,000, and in 1900 about 90,000,000. This, of course, proves conclusively, as the inflationists predicted last year, that this country is going to the dogs, and that resumption has put an end to all prosperity. It is passing strange that people do not move out of such a ruined and ruinous country.

Why They Laugh.

From the Keokuk (Ia.) Gate City.

A Marion County farmer offered his farm for sale this Spring at $20 per acre. Failing to find a purchaser, he put it in wheat, and the land has now paid for this one year's crop $31.45 per acre. This is why the Iowa farmers laugh.

After four years of failure to grow crops, all Iowa and Kansas and Nebraska and Minnesota and Illinois and the whole Northwest are one big, fat, full over flowing granary, roofed in by boundless sky. This is why we all laugh.

How to Effect a Great Saving.

Boston Herald.

If it costs American Ministers so much to live in England they might be allowed to live at home and keep a telephone. They would be just as useful.

Our Young Folks.

BABY'S WALKING MATCH.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

Hurrah! Baby's on the track
  Got the word to "Go!"
Strength of limb he doesn't lack,
  Toddling to and fro.

Mother is the judge so true;
  There's no doubt he'll win,
See the pretty belt of blue
  Round his waist to pin.

Many strides he has to take
  In the shade and sun;
Many miles he has to make
  Ere the match be won.

Bravo! Up and down he goes,
  Holding fast to chairs;
Rosy fingers, rosy toes,
  Pretty little airs.

This is but the first wee match,
  Just his speed to try;
A much better gait he'll catch,
  Walking by and by.

Here he comes, the proud, wee chap,
  Beating all the others!
Now he takes his final lap;
  But the lap is mother's!
—*Independent.*

That Disagreeable Boy.

"Oh, sister Sue, do help me quick; it hurts like blazes!" exclaimed a handsome, pleasant-faced fellow- as he burst into his sister's room, in noisy boy-fashion.

"What hurts?" said the sister, glancing away carelessly from the open window, where she sat sketching a fine old elm-tree that had always been the glory of the lawn.

"Look and see," was the answer; and, half in fun and half in earnest, the boy thrust a swollen and discolored hand between the sketch and his sister's face.

With a start she dropped her pencil, and, lifting the hand tenderly, exclaimed:

"My dear Jimmy, what is the matter?"

"Oh, nothing much, I guess," said Jimmy, with an attempt at indifference not wholly successful.

Susan Bradford had not cared for her younger brother ever since his birth, which had so sadly left them motherless, to be deceived by this effort of calmness, but she had great faith in the old adage that "all things come to him who waits," so said nothing more, but busied herself in caring for the wounded hand. A close look disclosed several long, ugly, jagged lines, rough and bloody; these she carefully bathed and bound up with soft linen and healing salve, quietly saying when finished: "You must have met an unusually savage cat."

"You bet I did, but it didn't go on four legs, Sis," said the boy, laughing, as, with a kiss for his thanks, he threw himself down in a chair beside her.

"Now I suppose you want to know all about it?"

"Of course, I do, and the sooner the better."

"Well, you see this was a different kind of cat from your Maltese; firstly it had two legs only."

"Do you mean a boy?" interrupted his sister.

"And then it has various names," continued Jimmy, unmindful of the question, "Sometimes it is a fraud, then again it is nothing but a sponge, then it is the meanest cur in the world, and it is always a dead beat!"

"Really," said his sister, smiling, "what a remarkable specimen it must be. Barnum ought to know of it."

"I wish he had it, tight in a cage, jolting through the streets all day and on the railroad all night—it would improve its manners maybe; but no fun now, I'll tell you that I've just licked the aggravatingest fellow that ever came in my way."

"Jimmy, Jimmy, you don't mean that you've been fighting?"

"That's just it; 'twas a bully one, too; it was after school, all the fellows were there, and it did 'em good."

"So my boy fights in the street, does he, like any rough fellow? I am very, very sorry to hear it; you certainly never did so before."

"That's so, and I never meant to do anything like this; of course, we all knock round at school, to find out who has the most muscle; but the boy I punished to-day went home with an 'iligant' black eye!"

"Oh, my dear boy, can you show me any good reason for such behavior?"

"Well, I'll tell you about it, and see if I hadn't good reason," Jimmy's face grew graver as he went on with the story for he had great love and respect for his sister and he could see that she was very much troubled about the matter. "You see, this boy came from the city."

"A stranger, was he? I have been dreading to hear of some quarrel with your friends, but to have been rude to a stranger was not right."

"Now, big Sis, you would have been mad too, even if you are a girl. Nobody likes this scalawag nor wants him around but he comes and sticks."

"How does he get here?"

"His family are great friends of the Bentons, and he likes to come and hang onto Ned wherever he goes."

"Does Ned like him?"

"Like him? He despises him."

"Can't he keep out of his way?"

"Why, he sticks like a leech. Ned has told me lots of rude things he does. Only the other day he was bragging about the visits he would make next Summer; he would stay so long in this house and so long in that, till Ned asked him if it would be convenient for people to keep him so long. That made no difference he said, so long as it was convenient for him to go. Do you think that was a nice way for him to talk?"

"Certainly not; but it only shows rather a weak mind to over-estimate himself so greatly."

"Then there's another thing. When ever our gang of fellows go up to the Park or down to Coney Island together, we always go Jersey treat—that is, each one pays for himself. It makes us more independent and doesn't prevent our treating all round when we want to."

"That is very sensible," said the sister.

"Well—will you believe it?—that boy is so mean that he never pays for anything, not even his car fare. I've come near blowing out about that before now. Ned always pays his fare. Of course, we must include him in any treat, and he never returns it. We wouldn't mind it if he was poor, but his father is rich, and then we don't invite him. He knows something's up generally on Saturdays and comes along."

"All these things are unpleasant certainly, but they do not call for blows."

"Maybe not; but if you could see his ugly phiz, and hear his conceited voice, and have to be bored with his company, and pay money for it too, I am pretty sure you would want to kick him,—anyway, if you were a boy you would. Now, I know what he is; I want to kick him as soon as I see him, and the minute he opens his mouth, out comes something he ought to be kicked for."

"That may be; but you are the person to kick him?"

"Why not, if he is disagreeable and provokes me?"

"Because he is not under your control. You cannot punish a person who has as much right to be in a public place as yourself. If, uninvited, he joins your party and is guilty of disagreeable meannesses, he shows himself to be selfish and unmannerly. His carelessness of the refinements and customs of society will offend your sense of propriety certainly, but if you desire to be a gentleman, you can only leave him or simply bear the infliction, taking care that you never act in the same way. The model man was our Lord Jesus Christ, and even when he was reviled, he reviled not again."

"Perhaps you will think I was wrong to fight; but those of us who are to be engineers were talking after school and wondering where we would make our first survey, who would carry the chain, and who would be draughtsman, and so on, when up comes this ugly club and says, 'Pretty engineers you'll make, a lot of ignorant country boys.' Then I just laid him out; he fell heavy, but pretty soon picked himself up and went off howling, but not before snatching my hand behind my back and gouging those pieces out of it. Now, didn't he deserve to be thrashed?"

"Yes. I think he did heartily, but I do not think either you or any of the boys were the ones to do it. As a stranger, you owed him civility, and his forgetfulness of duties will not pardon your violence. You all were then, as always, under the obligation which rests upon all God's humanity, to do good and not evil. I think you had great provocation to forget this truth, but if you had resisted it, you would have grown stronger to fight the next violent impulse that comes to you."

"I never thought so far as that," slowly said Jimmy.

"Ah, my dear boy, I wish so very much that you had; it is the not thinking that makes trouble in this world. Never notice that boy, whatever he does: that will soon drive him away; and for yourself, say more earnestly than ever the words that Christ taught us: "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

Not many days after, Jimmy came in shouting: "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hugh Hanson has gone for good! We froze him out, and I tell you, Sis, you had the best best way; he tried to be ugly and was going to fight me sure, but I never even looked at him, and it was no use."

"Now you have done wisely, and I am proud of you."—BITTERSWEET, *in New York Observer.*

Crullers.

His name wasn't really Crullers; of course you know better than that. They only *called* him Crullers. His real name was Peter; and whenever his mother said PETER—slow and solemn-like—then Crullers knew there was trouble ahead, and that mamma was going to punish him.

When he was a little boy, they used to call him Dumpling, because he was so round and chubby. Uncle Ned used to say that he was made wrong, and had his head on one side, and his legs on the other, and his body set crossways between the two; but, of course, that was not so. One day little Dumpling was in the kitchen watching mamma; and when he saw her rolling out some dough and cutting it into pieces, he picked up one piece, and he said: "That's a dumpling, just like me." But mamma said, no, that she was going to shape them into little circles and twist, and then cook them in boiling lard, and they'd come out crullers. Dumpling didn't say anything more just then, but he kept thinking; and at supper time, when the crullers were put on the table, he picked up one, and bit into it, and said: "Mamma, this *must* be a dumpling. It's brown, just like me; and it's pretty, just like me; and it's real good, too, and *that's* just like me. If this ain't a dumpling, then I must be a cruller." So everybody laughed, and after that they always called him Crullers.

He wasn't a very good little boy. I think he really *tried* to be good, but somehow he found it so much easier to be naughty that he did not succeed very well. Crullers used to think about this very often, and wonder why it was that doing wrong was so much easier than doing right, and when he asked his mamma about, she told him to keep on trying, and he'd find it easier to do right every day. That was one good thing about Crullers; he always told mamma everything; and mamma very seldom punished him, unless he'd been very naughty indeed.

One evening, when Crullers was warming his toes in front of the big oak fire, before jumping into bed, he looked up at his mamma and said: "Mamma, I came pretty near doing something real naughty to-day, but I stopped myself in time, and didn't do it." So mamma asked him to tell her all about it.

"Well," said Crullers, "you know me and Johnny Martin went out to the store this morning, and while we was comin' back, we saw a tin bucket lying 'longside of the fence, underneath some bushes. So we opened it, and there was three great, big, red apples. So Johnny Martin, he said, 'Let's each take one, an' leave one for the feller that owns the bucket. That'll be fair.' So Johnny, he took one, an' I took another, an' we put 'em in our pockets, and started off. Pretty soon I looked back, an' saw old Aunt Dinah comin' along, with the bucket in her hand, lookin' sort of anxious like. So then I thought how wrong it was to take poor old Aunt Dinah's apples, and I told Johnny 'Here's Aunt Dinah comin', an' she'd take the apples away from us.' And Johnny wanted to run away, but I told him no, to give me the apples, and I'd give 'em back to the old auntie. So I took the two apples, and gave 'em back to Dinah."

Mamma thought Cruller's story ended up rather short, so she asked him, "What did you say to poor old Dinah? Did you tell her you'd stolen the apples?"

Crullers hesitated a moment, and then he said: "Why, you see, ma, Aunt Dinah came along, and I met her, and she said, 'Honey, I done lost two big apples outen my pail; is you see 'em anywhar?' So I said, 'Here's they, auntie;' an' she took 'em, and she asked me where I got 'em." Crullers stopped.

"And what did you tell her?" asked mamma.

"Why, mamma," said Crullers, "you remember when I told you about that jam I stole out of the closet, and that I couldn't help taking it, you said it would make you feel awful if anybody said your little Crullers was a thief. I remembered that, and so I told Dinah Johnny Martin took 'em and that I took 'em away from him. You know, mamma, he did take one, so it was half true, anyhow."

This will show you what kind of a boy Crullers was—just about half good. Perhaps there are some boys of that kind in your neighborhood. If there are no worse ones, I think you're very lucky.

If Crullers had come to your house on a visit, you'd have thought him a very ignorant little boy. Although he was nine years old, he was just beginning to learn to read, and couldn't even write his name. He'd never been to the city as you have, and he knew nothing about railroads and locomotives, and horse cars, and streets full of houses, and shops full of pretty toys, and all the rest of it; so that you might have very likely thought he didn't know anything. But if you had seen Crullers at his own home, you'd have soon found out that he knew a great many things that you didn't. He could sail a boat, paddle a canoe, and knew all the channels and shoals in the bay, he could tong oysters, and lay out a seine, and ride any mule on the place barebacked, and drive steers, and do a dozen other things that might have astonished you. So you see he wasn't such an ignorant little boy, after all.

Early last winter, Mr. Vincent, Crullers' papa, had to go to New York to attend to some business, and as Crullers had been a pretty good boy for some time past, and was very anxious to go, Mr. Vincent determined to take him along. They went by steamer to Baltimore, and from thence they took the Railroad to New York, and arrived at Uncle Ned's beautiful brown stone house about four o'clock one fine November afternoon.

I wish I had space to tell you all that Cruellers did in New York, and how many things he saw to astonish him; how delighted he was with a ride on the elevated railway, whirling along through the air, and peeping in at second-story windows as they flew by; how pleased he was with Uncle Ned's house, where he was allowed to wear his good clothes all the time, and they had pudding or pie for dinner every day; how his cousins took him to the Central Park, twice as big as his father's farm, and they went into the menagerie, and saw all sorts of wild beasts that he'd thought nobody knew anything about but the men who draw pictures for geographies; how they went to the circus, and saw the most wonderful horses, with ladies riding them all dressed in shining gold and silver, only with such short dresses that Crullers thought they must be too poor to buy longer ones, and wondered why they didn't have plainer stuff and more of it, and the clown—such a funny man—who spoke so rudely to the gentleman in the middle of the ring, and jumped right smack over the gentleman's head when he tried to hit him with the whip, and the mule that wouldn't let anybody ride him but his master, and the pony that danced a jig; ah! I'd like to tell you about these things, and 50 more that Crullers did, and saw, and wondered at. —*Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly.*

ON THE CHANNEL BOAT.

(Off Calais, M[illegible] 1879.)

"What! Fred, you here? I didn't see
  You come aboard at Dover.
I met the Browns last week; they said
  That you were coming over,
But didn't say how soon."
        "Oh, yes:
I came by the 'Britannic;'
  And what a rush there was for berths!
'Twas almost like a panic.
  I'm mighty glad to meet you, Will;
Where are you going?"
        "Paris."
"Good! so am I. I've got to meet
  My cousin, Charley Harris,
To-morrow. He and I have planned
  A little trip together
Through Switzerland on foot; I hope
  We'll have some decent weather."
"Take care there! hold your hat; it blows."
  "Yes; how this steamer tosses!
I'm never sea-sick; Charley is,
  Though, every time he crosses.
Who's with you, Will?"
        "I'm traveling with
My sister and my mother;
  They're both below. I came on deck;
It's close enough to smother
  Down there. These chaps don't care a snap
For ventilation, hang 'em!
  Where did you stop in London? We
Were stopping at the Langham."
"You were? Why, so was I. But then
  I only got there Sunday
At breakfast time, and went away
  The afternoon of Monday;
And yet, within the short sojourn,
  I lost my heart completely;
Such style! such eyes! such rosy cheeks!
  Such lips that smiled so sweetly!
I only saw her twice, and then—
  Don't laugh—'twas at a distance;
But, Will, my boy, I tell you what,
  In all my blest existence,
I ne'er before set eyes upon
  A girl so really splendid.
But, pshaw! I couldn't stay, and so
  My short-lived visions ended.
I don't suppose she'll ever know
  How I, a stranger, love her."
"Who was she, Fred?"
        "Ah! that's just it;
I couldn't e'en discover
  Her name, or anything at all
About her. Broken-hearted,
  I saw it wasn't any use
To try; so off I started,
  And here I am, disconsolate."
"All for an unknown charmer!
  You're soft, my boy. Let's stroll abaft;
The sea is growing calmer;
  Or forward, if you like. The view
May make your feelings rally.
  We're drawing near to France, in half
An hour we shall be at Calais.
  See! there's the town, and, just this side
The port with shipping in it;
  And there, beyond, you see the spires,
And—"
        "Here, Will, stop a minute.
  By Jove! look there! that girl in gray,
With red flowers in her bonnet!
  I do declare—I—yes—it's she;
I'd take my oath upon it.
  What luck! If I had only known!
How can it be I've missed her?
  Look! here she comes!"
        "Why, Fred, you fool!
That girl in gray's my sister!"
—C. L. C., *in August Lippincott's.*

TOO MUCH ELECTRICITY.

A Tourist Entertains the Noble Reds at Winnebago Agency With an Electric Battery.

Sioux City Journal.

A little story is told of a scientist from the eastern part of this State who was making a tour of Nebraska and finding himself in the vicinity of the Winnebago agency thought he would go there and take in an Indian Fourth of July celebration. There was bow shooting and rifle practice, pony and foot racing, a war dance and all that sort of thing. The man of learning, who is a grave, sad faced individual that would knowingly do no wrong, thought it but just to add his mite in the fund of amusement and so produced an electric battery, and the simple experiments of Farraday's science. Then he put on the boards the common farce known as "Not getting the money." Every one remembers how in this a basin of water is charged with electricity and a silver coin dropped in; how generously the showman offers the coin to any one who will take it out, and how as one after another tries to take the money from the water his hand it cramped and his arm paralyzed by the electricity in the water. This little experiment pleased the bucks greatly. As one after another retired discomfited he was greeted with loud guffaws of merriment and shouts of applause. The water was getting charged with the electric fluid to the point of saturation when the last Winnebago presented himself to try his luck The water was so charged that instead of acting in the usual way, cramping the hand and causing an involuntary jerk out of the water, the shock went directly into his whole system and he was powerless to remove his hand. The man of science seeing him still, as he thought, grasping for the silver, redoubled his efforts at the crank, and ground so much concentrated lightning into him that he all but died. His head dropped on his breast, his pulse was weak and his breath nearly gone. Then our traveler saw his mistake. To say that he was frightened, but feebly conveys the idea. He ceased his labors at the crank, and called for cold water to dash in the face of his red brother. He walked said brother around, stood him on his head and tortured him generally, and at the end of several hours had the satisfaction of pronouncing the brave out of danger. But the show was over.

Cut in Twain by a Red-Hot Rod.

A terrible accident resulting in the instant death of a boy named Jones occurred at Johnstown, Pa., on Saturday last. Just before quitting time in the morning at the Red mill one of the long red-hot rods, whose end he had just inserted in this part of the rolls, became twisted, as it was guided along the iron door behind him by a boy named John Bingham. The rolls were running at the rate of 450 revolutions per minute, and the twist caused the wire to curve through the air, one of the loops falling over young Jones' body, just below the ribs, and drawing him down on his knees with his back against the rolls, through which the wire sped with lightning-like rapidity. John Devine, a fellow-workman, was standing within a few feet of the victim, but was powerless to render any assistance. John Rowley seized an axe, and with one blow severed the wire, but not before it had cut and burned its way through the body of the victim. The left arm was severed between the elbow and shoulder, the right between the elbow and wrist, and a portion of the backbone was all that held the mutilated body together. His bowels were cut into small pieces and fell out in a mass on the floor. Death is supposed to have resulted almost instantaneously. There was a slight quivering of the muscles half a minute afterwards, but that was all. The grief of the boy's parents when the mangled body of their son was brought home was painful to witness.

Some Abolition Jokes.

Edwin Thompson, the old Abolitionist of Lynn, talking recently of an early anti-slavery meeting in a stable, records Mr. Garrison as making a joke. "We are now on a stable foundation," said the liberator. John Rankin, a Presbyterian minister of Ohio, used often to speak at these meetings. Mr. Rankin was a great advocate of moral suasion and peaceful means, but one day while talking a rotten egg was thrown at him, whereupon he stooped to pick up some stones to throw back. "I believe in peace," said he, "but I can't stand a goose-egg, anyhow." Mr. Thompson knew very well the other Abolitionist Thompson—George Thompson, of England. Mr. Whittier once told him that he was in New Hampshire at the time of the great riot that drove George Thompson out of that State. They were obliged to start on Sunday, and as they drove up to the tavern at Chester they found the landlord telling about the mob and about "that Quaker Whittier, and how they fixed him up there." Whittier turned to the landlord and said, "Shall I make thee acquainted with my friend Thompson?" The landlord bowed, and, Mr. Whittier, having introduced Thompson, added, to the landlord's great astonishment, "I am Whittier." The landlord was much confused, and Whittier much amused.

The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc. etc. Contributions should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany each letter.

The Wheat Crop.

The *Prairie Farmer* in discussing the out-look for the wheat market, after summing up the crop, concludes that prices are going to be good all the season, and that the European demand will require all our surplus. Michigan, says the *Farmer*, raised in 1878, 1,571,926 acres of wheat, aggregating 29,450,126 bushels. For 1879 this State had 1,643,709 acres, or 70,000 acres more than last year. It is indicated that this State will this year produce 31,294,233 bushels, principally winter wheat.

The wheat crop of Indiana is now fairly estimated at between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels an unprecedented quantity for this State, but probably owing to the large acreage of winter wheat raised there and the wonderful yield in some instances which has come under notice going even as high as 46 to 55 bushels per acre.

Minnesota wheels into line with 2,890,000 acres of spring wheat, which is now estimated as likely to yield 15 bushels for the Southern part, and 17 for the Northern section, giving a total product of not less than 42,000,000 bushels of wheat. It may easily go to 48,000,000 bushels, considering the fine weather of the last two weeks.

In Illinois the acreage in 1877 was 1,736,301, with a product of 29,510,000 bushels of wheat. In 1878 the acreage was 2,082,843, the product being 30,018,147 bushels. This year the acreage is 2,075,585, with reports of winter wheat yielding all the way from 30 to 45 bushels per acre and the berry plump and heavy, weighing in some instances 65 pounds per bushel. Spring wheat so far as harvested pronounces equally well in proportion.

In the South there is better than an average crop, but this section of the country counts but little, so far as aggregate quantities are concerned. There is but little export grain coming from this section.

In 1878-79, California shipped of flour and wheat 11,602,000 hundred weight. This season the product will not be less. In Iowa the prospect is altogether consolitory, although chinch bugs have reduced the outcome somewhat.

Last year the principal crops of the country were reported by the department of agriculture as follows:

Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.
Buckwheat	673,600	12,246,820
Rye	1,622,700	25,842,790
Barley	1,790,400	42,246,630
Oats	13,176,500	413,578,560
Wheat	32,108,560	420,122,400
Corn	51,585,000	1,388,218,750
Potatoes	1,776,800	124,126,650
Hay	26,931,300 Tons	39,608,296
Tobacco	542,850 Lbs.	392,546,700
Cotton	12,266,800 Lbs.	2,317,741,250

This year they will be exceeded in wheat, corn, and probably cotton, with no marked diminution in other principal crops.

How about prices—will they be lower? We do not think so. It has been computed that six countries in Europe will need 300,000,000 bushels of wheat of the forthcoming crop. Of this England and France will take 75 per cent. Thus, Europe will need this year nearly double what it wanted last year. The prediction is probably well founded. From India and Egypt there will be no export crop. The North African coast is reported as having nothing for export, on account of the drought. Central Europe and Austria, Hungary, the Danubian principalities and Turkey will have no export grain. Germany will be a buyer this year, instead of seller. Russia will have comparatively little export wheat this year; Northern Russia none. A careful London authority declares that up to June 14, "the season has been a bad one" (since that time it has been worse)—and that "from the prospects, the crop deficiencies of Europe will be serious in France, England, Spain and Italy. The shipments from Southern Russia do not go beyond the Mediterranean ports. Northern Russia exports but moderately. The imports of Italy, France and Great Britain, liberal as they are, are quickly absorbed. The acreage of Great Britain is 10 per cent. less than last year, and the stocks in British cities are not over 50 per cent. of what they were last year. Though Marseilles imported from May 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, nearly 20,000,000 bushels, yet on June 13 that City had but 527,000 bushels, or less than one week's supply in store."

London grain circulars give the following figures as the probable want for the coming year of the several countries named.

	Bushels.
Great Britain	112,000,000
France	100,000,000
Italy, Spain, Portugal	25,000,000
Holland, Belgium and North Germany	25,000,000
Scandinavian States	10,000,000
Total bushels	272,000,000

The continued bad weather in France and England, floods and untoward weather in other countries of Europe, would seem to warrant the belief that these figures may be even under the mark. Certain it seems, that European countries will take all our surplus, and undoubtedly at fair prices.

All About Raising Peanuts.

The *Rural New Yorker*, in a recent issue, gives in answer to a correspondent the following very full and satisfactory account of peanut raising:

"The peanut is a tropical plant, and can be successfully grown in this country only in the Southern States, though small quantities have been raised in the North. If our correspondent intends to raise this crop in any of the Northern States we would, therefore, advise him to begin on a very small scale. The peanut succeeds best in a sandy loam, manured with 60 to 75 loads of well-rotted manure, with an addition of some 40 to 50 bushels of shell lime, to the acre. This being plowed under, the surface of the land should be thoroughly pulverized and made as level as possible. From the habit of the plant of pushing its pods into the ground, where the nuts develop, it is necessary that the top soil should be mellow. Rows are then made with a marker each way, 30 inches apart, and at each intersection of these, two nuts are then planted, and covered an inch and a half deep with a hoe, the shell first having been cracked or entirely removed. The planting is done in the South before the middle of May; in the North it must be postponed till warm weather sets in, near the end of May or the beginning of June. The crop should be thoroughly cultivated, using the horse cultivator both ways, and the hoe immediately around the plants. Peanuts need a long season, and will continue to grow until killed by the frost. The digging is best done with a five or six-tined digging-fork, but it should be delayed till the first frost has bitten the vines and stopped the growth, which will usually occur in the latter part of September or some time during October, according to the locality. One man then thrusts the fork under the hill and carefully loosens the nuts from the ground, while an assistant pulls the plant up and turns it over to better expose the nuts. In very loose soil it is sufficient to run a plow on each side of the row, when the plants can be pulled up. After two or three days, the plants are stacked. To raise them from the ground, platforms are made of rails, on which the stacks are built and capped with straw to shed the rain. The object of stacking is to dry the nuts, for the weather being so uncertain, it is not prudent to leave them spread on the ground where they would be injured by frosts and discolored by moisture. The stacks are therefore but small, about four feet in diameter and four or five feet high, which dimensions will allow the air to circulate through them freely. Have remained in the stack till dry—which they will be in two to four weeks, if the weather is favorable—the nuts are ready to pick. If, however, either a cold or wet spell should set in, they should be removed to sheds, where the drying is completed. There are two ways of separating the nuts from the vines—threshing with a machine and picking by hand. The former method is perhaps to be preferred where large quantities are handled, but the nuts cannot be well assorted and will not command a high price, whereas hand-picked and well-assorted nuts will command the highest, and sometimes fancy prices. Hand-picking is, however, a slow operation, an expert being unable to pick much over three bushels a day. They are next spread out thinly on a loft and frequently turned till they are perfectly dry, when they are cleaned, generally with a fanning mill, and marketed. As the price depends a good deal on their bright appearance, the pods are sometimes placed in a revolving cylinder, where they are polished by mutual attrition; and the very white pods are made so by being bleached with the fumes of sulphur. The vines are considered, when properly harvested, before they have had too much frost, equal in value to clover hay for cattle, but for horses they are too dusty. The yield ranges all the way from 20 to 100 bushels per acre and the price from $1 to $2.50 per bushel. The crop is considered more valuable than cotton or tobacco. Two varieties are recognized—the Virginia, which is the larger, and the California or African. Large quantities of peanuts are eaten, but their chief use is for making oil, the seeds containing from 42 to 50 per cent. of a nearly colorless, bland, fixed oil, resembling olive oil and used for similar purposes. The principal consumption of this oil is in soap making. Vast quantities of peanuts are, also, grown on the west coast of Africa.

Cotton in the United States.

In relation to cotton production and consumption the *United States Economist* gives tables showing that for 11 years, ending with the crop of 1860, the total production of the country was 37,410,697 bales. The annual average yield, 3,400,972 bales. For the 14 years, ending with the crop of 1878, the yield was 50,759,168 bales, the yearly average being 3,615,319 bales. The coming crop is put at 5,200,000 bales. The percentage increase is, for the three years ending 1856, 9½ per cent.; for the three years ending 1859, 7; for the two years ending 1861, 29; for the three years ending 1871, 46; for the three years ending 1874 11½; for the three years ending 1877, 17; for the two years ending 1879, 15½. During the first 11 years following the war, the production reached 36,310,881 bales, an average of 3,300,099 per annum, againstt 37,410,697 for 11 years ending 1861, an average annual production of 3,500,972. The average crop for the last 14 years exceeds the average production for the 11 years ending 1861 by 215,000 bales. The crop now coming to market, if current estimates of it be correct, exceeds the largest crop prior to the war by 377,000 bales. In conclusion our contemporary holds that the rate of increase in consumption during the last 18 years is scarcely a criterion of the future. It has been in the face of high prices and during a warlike period. Since values have gone below 6½d. in Liverpool the consumption has so rapidly encroached upon the supply that the surplus stocks accumulated in previous years have been nearly swept away, and the world now anxiously expects a cotton crop this side the Atlantic even larger than the last, and will take it at fair prices.

Pruning Grape Vines.

In the last published report of the State Pomological Society, Mr. Suel Foster gives his views as follows on the Summer pruning of grape vines:

"My experience, theory and practice teach me that we should have much more than four leaves to three bunches of grapes. How much more? is the question. My experience is to shorten the bearing vine to within two or three feet of the last bunch of grapes. This done soon after the vine has grown that length, then the laterals will come out, and they should be shortened some when they have grown two or three feet. To not trim at all in Summer, if the land is in good cropping condition (not too rich) and clean, and often cultivated through Summer, the vine is liable to put on too much growth of vine and foliage, which in wet weather induces rot. I apprehend that close pruning has been induced to prevent rot, and not to promote the growth of fruit or vine."

The growth of tree or vine is not generally understood. In Spring before the leaves appear, it warms into active life, and the sap begins to circulate with a force that would carry it above the topmost twig of the tree; or, if we stretch up a vine to its full length and cut the top, the sap will flow out. By the power of capillary attraction? No, by the power of life, the same as the blood flows through our veins. When the leaf comes out, President Clark, of Massachusetts Agricultural College, says the force is reversed, instead of an outward pressure there is an inward suction. Here, then, is one office of the leaf that we should always bear in mind; it is to suck up the water through the pores of the bark of the roots; and the gases which the leaves have inhaled assist to carry the growing material to every part of the vine, including fruit and root. Like the steam engine, with its water, its steam, and its condenser, the vine with its water, its form, its material being condensed into wood, bark and fruit.

The old leaves of May and June growth get too old in August and September to work briskly, the vine needs younger leaves for the work in the latter part of the season, and if we let the vine have its own way it will have them. Will others help me on with this theory and practice?

Culture of the Cherry.

There are very few persons in the world who are not fond of our improved cherries. They are really a most desirable fruit and wholesome when not indulged in too extravagantly. But there is no crop so uncertain. There are but two varieties that are reliable—the Early Richmond and Kentish, both of the same family, and really the most valuable of them all for culinary purposes. They are excellent in pies and puddings, to make "bounce," to "preserve," or to dry for winter use, while nearly all the rest are used as a desert fresh from the trees. But for this purpose they are justly prized. A full tree of cherries is a beautiful sight when of the large varieties, but it is enjoyed only once in four or five years in this section.

One peculiarity in regard to the cherry is its whimsical behavior. The present season from some half dozen trees we did not obtain half a dozen pounds; while upon some of the trees in the immediate neighborhood there were full crops of large and beautiful fruit. Formerly we succeeded with the cherry regularly, while frequently all around us there were very few. We had six trees, 20 years old, of different varieties, standing within from 20 to 30 feet from each other, in full bearing and to all appearance in perfect health through the Summer, all of which died during one Autumn, without any apparent cause, and without, so far as we could learn, a precedent. We believe that the cherry does better in grass lands where it will not have its roots disturbed, or its trunk damaged by the swingletree of the plow in cultivating, than in constantly cropped land.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Value of Red Clover.

An observation extending over a period of 13 years, in this, Callaway County, Mo., teaches me, or rather confirms the teachings of my boyhood, that clover is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable forage plant that we have for this climate. But for clover this year, our hay crop would have been almost a total failure; as it is we have clover meadows that will make two tons of hay to the acre of good feed. In those meadows that are a mixture of clover with the grasses proper, the only grass that stood the drought, and made anything like a crop, was red top and orchard grass. These grasses hold a long time and this year gave the second growth of clover time to mature sufficiently to make good hay. I sow it in the woods, on old pastures, in the meadows, in fact everywhere I find a bare place or spot where the grass is thin. My father has been raising the mammoth for 13 years, prefers it to the small or common. My practice has been to mix. The mammoth nearly all dies when the seed is permitted to mature on strong land. It (the mammoth) is equal to a crop of buckwheat for cleaning up the land, and better for rotting the stumps out of new grounds. I have seen raised in this County between four and five bushels of seed of this variety per acre on very thin and worn land.—J. L. E., *in Prairie Farmer.*

A DEMOCRATIC FIASCO.

The Democratic Fraud Hunt in Cincinnati a Failure—Only Democratic Frauds Discovered—How Democratic Witnesses Perjured Themselves—Democratic Affidavits by Men Who Never Existed.

Cincinnati, Aug. 5.—At the Congressional investigation to-day Gen. Browne moved that the testimony for memorialists close with to-day's testimony. Agreed to.

Charles T. Hayman was cross-examined. Did not say that Hoffman agreed to furnish us money for frauds we might discover. Tim Edwards told me he could furnish the names of 13 repeaters for $100. Had a talk with Edwards afterward in a Covington saloon. Francis and Reed were present. I told Francis I was not familiar with Covington people, and wanted him to go to Campbell. Think I was in Covington the 26th of July. Think I told Francis then that Campbell wanted to talk with him. May have told Edwards and Francis that I was getting $10 per day. I said to Edwards I didn't care whether the 13 names were legitimate or not, so we got their evidence. I told Francis on the 30th of July that Campbell wanted him to come with Judge Cleary to his office the next morning. Didn't say Campbell wanted to see Francis about Farrell, or any one who made an affidavit in this case. I met Francis and Jerry Reed last Saturday. I told them again that I wanted them to see Campbell. Offered to take them over to meet Campbell. They refused to go. Told them not to say anything about the 13 votes or my connection with the matter. Told Parker Dixon that I had been spoken to about hunting up frauds in the Butterworth election. May have told him that Si. Hoffman told me. Did not say Carlisle and Hoffman had a conference about the matter. Did not say to Dixon I would get $150 for my services. Campbell asked me to get Francis and Reed to come to his office I went to Campbell to see if it was criminal to pay for information concerning repeaters. First met Edwards in Covington, and told him a great many things that were not true. When I saw Edwards had not read the memorial or affidavits. Saw Hoffman before I saw Edwards. He did not tell me exactly that he wanted me to get evidence to support the affidavits. Went to see Butterworth concerning what Si. Hoffman told me, but couldn't get an opportunity to see him. Witness declined to say what he intended to say to Butterworth. Never was employed at $10 a day to hunt up fraud in this case.

Sam McNamara testified that he met Butterworth two or three times. Told him he wanted $40 for the Eighth Ward Independent Club. The officers of the club were all Democrats. He told me to call at the office next day Found Dr. Ayres and O'Connell there. They told Butterworth that the officers of the club would be satisfied with $5 each, but had better not be paid till after election. Was afraid that the club would not work for the Independent ticket. Butterworth's name was on the ticket. Butterworth gave me $3 to spend with the boys. Got $3 from him on two other occasions. Saw him at the Gibson House, before election, about the money he had promised. He put $25 in the hands of Sam Barley, who promised to give it to us after election, if we worked as we promised. The second day after election I received the money. I would not have voted for Butterworth if I had received no money. The independent club was organized to make money. I was the agent. Have been in the workhouse twice; was not let out to testify against you (Butterworth). Spent all the money among the boys. Was let out of the workhouse last March. Never heard about the investigation till last week. Tom Shay and Joe Seiter came to see me and told me they were going to summons me. The officers of the club asked me to go and see Butterworth. Never was paid for holding tickets at election before. Butterworth's name was on the ticket before I saw him.

Gen. Browne offered the following:

Resolved, That as the Committee is directed to inquire into the mode, effect and execution of the Supervisor law in 1878, it is the duty of the Committee to investigate preceding Congressional elections with a view of comparison as to the peace, quiet and fairness of both, that the House may determine whether said law tends to secure a free and honest election.

Mr. Kenna offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee that the powers of the Committee and the scope of the investigation are prescribed by the resolution of appointment, and therefore the Committee has no power to investigate a previous election.

These resolutions will be voted on this evening. The defense will begin their testimony to-morrow.

Cincinnati, Aug. 6.—The Congressional Committee continued its investigations to-day. Parker Dixon, Assistant District Attorney, testified that he knew Hayman; he called at my office about this investigation; he said the Democrats employed him to work in the evidence against Butterworth; he said that Si Hoffman employed him; said he knew all about the Kentucky business; said it was not settled how much he was to get for the work, but he expected $150 for necessary expenses. He said the parties who employed him had a conference at the Grand Hotel, in which Mr. Carlisle was present. He said he was a Republican, but expected to make money out of this job. I first told Butterworth about this conversation with Hayman after I had seen his testimony in the papers. Hayman is not frequently employed in the District Attorney's office to work up frauds. I think he was interested in two cases in our office after the last October election. Hayman said his purpose was to make money.

John Crstchell testified: He was a member of the Republican Campaign Committee of 1878. We employed Francis to bring men from Kentucky to watch for repeaters from Covington. The matter of employing these men was discussed in the Committee. We employed them because we had been informed that parties living across the river might be induced to vote on this side. We understood that there had been colonizing in the river wards in 1876, and we employed these men on that account. We employed Francis and four others to watch for four days before and on the day of election, and I authorized him to employ 30 men to watch for repeaters on election day. We were to pay Francis and four men $4 per day previous to the election, and $5 on election day. We were to pay $3 each for 30 men. Didn't say anything to Butterworth about employing these men till after election. Understand the character of Francis and the four men to be good. As far as I know the men performed the duty faithfully. The distribution of men through the wards was left to Francis's discretion, with some instructions from the committee. Butterworth's management of the campaign was very vigorous and somewhat different from other candidates. Most of the river wards are heavily Democratic.

James Francis testified: Lived in Covington 16 years; am an independent detective; was connected with the police force two years; was employed by Amor Smith in 1876 to furnish men to watch the polls; met South Harris at the Nineteenth Ward polls at 9 o'clock on election day; he was electioneering for Len Goss; Harris was half drunk; did not drink with him; there is no truth in the statement that I said anything about giving away my friends, there is not a word in his statement that I met him in the Italian saloon and showed him money; talked to Hayman July 22; he said he was making $10 a day and expenses and wanted me to go in with him and furnish the namea of 15 men who would swear they had voted illegally. Said he could get $100 for them. He didn't care what ticket they voted, so he could make the showing to his employers. Met him afterwards and he told me that Campbell wanted to see me. I met Campbell's partner and told him to say to Campbell that I had no information about repeaters and that if any money was given Hayman it would be lost. Walter Cleary said to Mike Farrell that if he would make an affidavit that he had voted illegally, and knew of other illegal voting, he would get money. Farrell was given a suit of clothes shortly afterward, for which Cleary paid $23. Farrell said he gave Mr. Pugh the names of persons he alleged voted illegally. Never saw Butterworth until last Friday. Neither Butterworth or Young had anything to do with my employment. Hayman agreed to divide $150 with me if we could get affidavits about repeaters. I agreed to the proposition in order to get information from him. Farrell had been in the penitentiary for robbery, and was in jail when he published the card denying that he made the affidavit attached to the memorial and signed by his name. An officer named Nick Mart told me he was sent to me by Durbin Ward to learn if Butterworth had him in Covington previous to the election, and if he had given Jim Eagen money in a saloon. I tried to find A. W. James, Falmouth, Ky., whose signature appeared under one affidavidt, but no such person was ever heard of in Falmouth.

Jerry Reed testified the same, substantially, as Francis.

Dr. Thrall was recalled and testified that he investigated the charge against Deputy Marshal Colcher before appointing him, and finally made the appointment on the recommendation of James L. Ruffin.

District Attorney Channing Richards testified that Hayman had come to him and told him that he had been offered employment by the Democrats to hunt up evidence in this investigation.

Gen. Thomas L. Young was sworn and testified: I have run for office in this County four or five times. A candidate cannot get along without spending money, and spending it in a legitimate manner. The Republican party assesses a candidate a certain amount, determined upon by the campaign committee. I know that Gen. Banning spent a great deal of money when he ran for office. He was my partner. If it is wrong to employ Democrats to hold tickets for Republicans, I have committed this wrong frequently. It is customary here to employ men of the opposite party to work for a candidate, if they express an intention to support that candidate. It is a common practice for candidates to employ men to hold tickets in their interest.

To Durbin Ward—I didn't see Eugene Hale when he was in Cincinnati, and did not want to. Never saw him but once. My campaign cost me something less than $25,000.

Mr. Ward—Then you don't care to tell?

Gen. Young—No, I don't. I hardly think it worth while.

After some discussion upon the propriety of the question Gen. Young said: "I paid $1,000 assessment to the Committee, and I spent about $2,400 myself. In all my campaign expenses were in the neighborhood of $3,400. I did not pay any man a dollar for any illegal purpose."

Thos. Edwards testified that he had a conversation with Hayman about two weeks ago. Hayman told him he had a sure thing and wanted witnesses to get the names of parties who had voted illegally. Witness told Hayman that he knew of no such illegal voters. Continuing, witness said that Hayman asked me to go over the river with him to see Si Hoffman. We went to a house on Seventh street below Freeman, and Hayman went in. He came out and said that Hoffman would meet us at the Frederick House. Hayman told me to ask Hoffman $500 for the information concerning the illegal votes. Afterward Hayman told me he could not get $500, but could get $300. When he came for me to give him the names I asked him for my shere of the money, but he could not give it to me, and he did not get any names. Hayman told me first that he did not care whether the names were legitimate or not, so he got them. When cross-examined, witness said he did not intend to furnish the names or take the money, but he accompanied Hayman to this side of the river to find out what he knew. He had a party write out a list of fictitious names to give to Hayman. He couldn't remember who the man was who wrote the names for him. Witness also stated that he had been advised to get up his list of names for the purpose of catching Hayman.

Cincinnati, Aug. 7.—In the Congressional investigation Mr. Butterworth recalled Francis, who testified: "Know Tom Shay; his statement that I went from the polls with South Harris is untrue; his statement that I said, 'I got my work in,' and had made over $200 election day, is untrue; never said anything of the kind he attributes to me."

John W. Ford, testified: "Was employed by Francis to attend the polls at Cincinnati. Was directed to report to the Republican Committeeman at the Second Ward polls to watch the Kentuckians coming here to vote Was there all day. Didn't vote; election was quiet and orderly; saw no illegal voting."

Wm. Ellis testified: "Am Councilman of the First Ward of Covington; was at the Cincinnati election; Told Jerry Reed I wanted to see how the election was going; Reed and Francis said they wanted men to see that nobody came over the river to vote; was at the polls of the Fifth Ward all day; saw no Republican committee man; Francis paid me $3; never saw a more quiet election; did not deny being there that day, but did deny being with a party of men from Covington; McDonald was with me at the polls; didn't challenge any vote; heard nothing of such occurrence; did not vote."

John Niehouse, Covington, testified: "Was employed to see that nobody from Covington voted; reported to a Republican committeeman at the poll near the water works; was paid $3; don't remember signing a receipt; didn't challenge a vote; if I had seen an illegal vote would have challenged it; the election was orderly; have no politics; didn't vote; never had to answer criminal charges; Morris Mooney was my captain at election; was to report to him."

A number of other witnesses from Covington gave testimony of the same character.

John Johnson, Covington, testified: "Was at the fifth ward; saw three Covington men come to the polls, one called 'Skunk' Donaldson; think they intended to vote, but they didn't; knew most of the men who came over; they met at an office corner of Sixth and Madison streets, Covington; heard their names read and John Ford wrote them down; the men referred to went away, then returned and then left with the remark, 'They are on the watch.'"

Francis was recalled: Saw several Deputy Marshals that day; two, Jake Leaner and Hayman, asked me to point out my men; I told them I would have men there. Henry Crout, of Covington, was at the polls on Sycamore, below Eighth; saw a man holding Democratic tickets drag a man holding Republican tickets away from the polls and strike him; a policeman also struck him; he was not interfering with anybody; he was a colored man; the policeman struck him on the head with a mace; don't know the names of the parties; think the man was taken to the station house; don't know of any previous trouble; the Democrat handed his tickets to a bystander, called him a foul name and struck him.

Matt Reed, Covington, testified: "Was here four days before election to find out if any body moved from Covington here. Found one family. Had six watchers election day. Think it was generally known in Covington that men were coming over to watch the polls."

Charles Kugg, Newport testified: "Was on the corner of third and Lawrence. Had a few tickets in my hand. Distributed none. Francis told me had pointed me out to the marshals and supervisors, who would see I was all right if I got in trouble. Don't know that he used the terms marshal and supervisors, but that was the inference I drew."

Thomas Fay testified: "Was member of the Republican committee; there was no Deputy Marshals at the Fifth Ward; the Republican Supervisor was Charles Taft; don't know the Democratic; saw Francis; he pointed out Kugg; know nothing about any hiring or buying Democratic voters; no United States Marshal was at the polls electioneering; it often occurs that Democratic candidates have Republican friends working for them, and vice versa."

J. D. Lockwood, Joseph Overbeck, Wm. B. Shinn, Wm. Watkins, Jas. Lee, Jere Johnson, and Frank Hiatt, all of Covington, members of the party engaged by Francis to come over and watch for imported voters, testified, giving their several stations on election day. They saw no illegal voting, and did not vote themselves.

Chas. Duncan, of Covington, whose place of business is on this side of the river, testified that he saw two men from Covington hanging around the pools in the Fifth Ward, and pointed them out to one of Francis's men.

Edwin Booth, of Covington, testified that he was in this City on election day, not employed by Francis, but working in Butterworth's interest.

C. W. Meyers testified: "Am Deputy Sheriff. Was a Republican Executive Committeeman at the Second Precinct, Fifth Ward; several of Francis' men reported to me; I signed certificates for some that they had been there; it was the quietest election we ever had in that Precinct; Jack Donnelly once wanted to give me $10 to work for a Democratic candidate; about 4 P. M. election day a young man came to me and told me there were eight or nine men at hand who could be bought; I thought it was a trap for me, and I told him if they couldn't vote the Republican ticket without being paid for it they might go to hell."

Mr. Conger—Did any one of them go there?

Witness—I kon't know. Some of them ought to be there.

Richard R. Hatch testified: "Was a Republican executive committeeman at precinct B, Sixth Ward; colored Republican voters have to fight their way through; their treatment is pretty rough; the election was the quietest we have had; there are some 200 colored voters in the ward; perhaps 20 of them belong to the Democratic club; a colored Republican is nearly always challenged, even old citizens; sometimes they refuse to be bullied, and go away without voting; there is not much challenging of Democrats done; many colored voters have to swear in their votes, election after election; I have been there some 22 years and have had to swear in mine."

J. H. Kelley testified: "Was a Republican Executive Committeeman at first precinct, Eighteenth Ward, at the election of 1878; it was the fairest we have ever had there; colored men that are known are not challenged; there are some 300 or 350 of them; probably not one in 25 is challenged; they are treated about as the whites are; have heard of candidates hiring or buying members of the opposite party to work and vote for them, but have no personal knowledge of such cases."

At the evening session Michael Lawrence was the fist witness and testified: "Was Executive Committeeman for the Republicans in the Fourth Ward; was at the polls about eight hours; did not see Francis nor any of his men there that day." To Mr. McDougall—"I was at precinct 'A' (Eph Holland's precincts.) It was as quiet an election as I ever saw. There might have been supervisors there, but if there was I did not know it."

Chris. Danna testified: "Was Republican Executive Committeeman at Precinct 'C' Fourth Ward; saw some of Francis's men there, and they told me what they had been sent over for; the election was more quiet than any I ever attended; the only trouble we had that day was when a Policeman pulled two men away from the polls and clubbed them; there were two supervisors there; also a United States marshal, but he held no tickets."

T. A. Blum testified: "Was supervisor in precinct A, Eighteenth ward. The election was quiet, with the exception of one or two instances, where parties objected to my acting as supervisor. Ald. Kelly objected to my acting. He is the same man who was convicted of procuring illegal votes. He also objected to my acting at the counting of votes. When the count took plack it required the combined strength of five or six policemen and two deputy marshals to keep the crowd out."

J. E. Laggin testified: "Have resided in the Sixth Ward about 16 years. Have affiliated considerably with both parties, and have voted both tickets. Never belonged to any political club that did not receive money. Belonged to the Colored Democratic club in 1875. Was a friend of Milton Sayler, although was not a Democrat. We received money from him and voted for him. Did not believe any members of the club supported Sayler in 1878. When I published my card refusing to support Sayler on account of his soft money principes, none of the club supported him; when I published the card Sayler came to me and offered me $100 to support him and reorganize the club; before election day Butterworth paid me $5 or $6, which I distributed among the boys; after Sayler was nominated in 1878, the club received $50 from the Democratic Campaign Committee; the club was disbanded two days before election."

To Mr. Gerard—"Think it was about a week before the last election that I met Sayler, and he promised me $100 if I worked for him and secured the club for him; he also told me to come over to his office next day and he would give me a couple of hundred dollars."

Morris Mooney testified: "Came over from Covington with a crowd of six men to keep outsiders from Covington from voting; watched for a week before election, but saw no colonizing."

Mr. Butterworth said that the defense would probably conclude their testimony to-morrow.

Mr. Conger stated that before the Committee left the City he wanted the memorialists put on the stand.

Mr. Kenna replied that the prosecution admited that the memorialists knew nothing of their own knowledge, and Mr. Butterworth expressed a willingness to waive the privilege of calling them.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Foreign Grain Trade—Weekly Review.

London, Aug. 5.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: A few days of fine weather have slightly browned the more forward wheat-plant, and its growth the past 10 days has been considerable. On high-lying and well-drained land, and on chalky and gravelly soil, the progress made by crops is remarkable. It is feared the crops were much damaged by the storm of Saturday night. On heavier lands northwest of the line from Lyme Regis to Great Grimsby, expectations are little improved. Wheat is thin and poor and hopelessly weakened by rain. Ears noticeably small. Barley is immature in some parts of Lincolnshire, and will not pay the cost of harvesting. In the southern, western and midland Counties the barley crop is very disappointing. In the north of England the growth is healthier, but the ears are thin. Oats in in many Districts are short in the stem, and very irregular, but are expected to reach more nearly to the average yield than other cereals. In Scotland neither wheat nor barley will give a full yield, but oats, with fine weather during August, would be an average crop. In Ireland wheat has developed small ears, but in Leceister, Munster, and Connaught the crop promises to be fair.

Reports from Ulster are less favorable. Finer weather will considerably influence the markets.

Millers have been reserved in their purchases. The price of English wheat has ceased to advance, and has now and then slightly declined. Farmers, however, hold so little corn they have also been reserved. In many districts, on Thursday last, the weather was showery, and buyers and sellers were in suspense.

The price of foreign wheat has been difficult to maintain, owing to the heavy shipments from the United States. The quantity of California, Chilian, Russia and Australian wheat on the passage to the United Kingdom is very considerable, and, with the addition of 500,000 quarters American red, makes a total of over 1,500,000 quarters, against 600,000 quarters for the same period last year.

From the best prices of a week ago some markets have witnessed concessions of two shillings per quarter on white and one shilling on red, and at most of the port exchanges the previous full rates were not realized. None of the markets have advanced.

Flour was languid. There were no material deliveries of English barley at country markets, while the importation was moderate and the inqury slack, but the general scarcity enabled holders to realize six pence to a shilling per quarter advance on the previous rates.

There was a fair inquiry for oats, and prices would have further improved if Swedish and Russian arrivals had not been heavy.

Maize advanced six pence at most of the markets, and at some of them the advance was a shilling. The general scarcity of English wheat at the country markets the past week alone prevented a decline.

The weather in France recently has been fine, and it appears tolerable certain the southern provinces will have a fair crop. The east will probably show better results than last year. In the central provinces the wheat harvest has commenced. The North and West share prospects of the English harvest, and the yield will be seriously under the average. Oats in some parts of France will be over the average. Barley promises well in some of the central provinces, but the general crop will be inferior.

THE BANKER'S CONVENTION.

Proceedings at Saratoga.

Saratoga, Aug. 7.—The proceedings at the Banker's Convention to-day begun by John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, reading a paper on "The Banks and Banking System."

Comptroller Knox introduced his paper by giving the number of banks and bankers, and the amount of their capital and deposits as follows:

Geographical Div.	Number of Banks.	Capital	Deposits
New England States	555	11,116,606	$422,857,726
Middle States	1325	77,088,188	544,075,533
Southern States	520	35,559,028	47,774,074
Western States	1782	47,470,286	126,284,766
Pacific States and Territories	217	34,148,094	101,802,804
United States	4400	205,382,832	$1,242,794,903

Speaking of taxation of banks and bankers, the Comptroller said: "One of the evil results of the system has been to largely increase the rates of interest in rural districts, and thus to place its burden upon the people who of all others are least able to bear it. Bank taxes, State and National, have been most arbitrary and unjust—in many cases resulting in the collection of twice or three times the amount imposed upon other capital, while the law provides exactly the same. Its evil effects are seen in the rapid reduction of banking capital, which has taken the place of the tax upon deposits. It should long ago have been repealed. If the carefully prepared tables and sound arguments in favor of such a repeal, which have been so frequently presented by this association, had received favorable consideration from Congress, to which, it is believed, they are entitled, it would have long since been accomplished. Why, then, has not the desired legislation been obtained? The two and only reasons, are the following:

"1. The income from the tax has been needed by the Government."

"2. An unreasonable prejudice has existed against the banks."

The first named reasen has an abundant answer in the $14,000,000 saved the Government the last two years, though largely at the expense of the banks, who were large the holders of United States bonds. The prejudice against banks in this country has undoubtedly partly arisen from losses sustained by people in former years upon the circulating notes of the institutions. But the present generation of young men have not experienced such losses and the reasons for this prejudice, must be looked for elsewhere. The refusal to loan money except upon the best security may account largely for the prejudice against banks and bankers as a class, but when good times come and people generally are prosperous.

This prejudice ceases to a large extent. Holders of bonds bearing four per cent. interest can hardly be called "bloated gold-bugs." Those who loan money at from two to four per cent. per annum, cannot well be termed "money-snarks." I look for a change of opinion among the people in reference to banks and bankers who have survived the evil times through which you all have passed. If people change their minds, the minds of members of Congress will also change, so that I feel uuite certain the tax on deposits will be repealed by the next Congress.

The Comptroller, referring to resumption, said: "Every citizen feels proud of the late achievements of the Treasury Department. No nation ever before within 100 days sold $537,000,000 of bonds at as low a rate of interest as four per cent. No nation ever before in 100 days made an annual saving of $8,000,000 in the interest upon its public debt. No nation ever before resumed specie payments with $608,000,000 paper money in circulation. Never before have any people evinced such unbounded faith in the credit of the nation as have the American people during the last six months. A man cannot be found in all this land who, since the resumption of specie payments, has demanded a dollar of coin because he lacked faith in the issues of the country or of the banks.

The amount of gold coin in the Treasury and in the banks is to-day greater than on the day of resumption. The Treasury has redeemed nearly $120,000,000 of United States bonds with legal tender notes. Not a dollar of coin has been demanded in payment of $500,000,000 of called bonds.

The Comptroller then told the story of the authorship of the section in the coinage act of 1878, which discontinued the coinage of silver dollars and said the coinage act of 1873 and the revised statute of 1874 simply registered in form of a statute what had been really the unwritten law of the land for nearly 40 years. In my opinion there is not properly any such thing as a double standard. That which is called the double standard is simply an alternative standard, silver circulating to the exclusion of gold whenever the mint and market rate is such that silver is overvalued in its relations to gold, and in turn gold circulating to the exclusion of silver when gold is really the overvalued metal. The Comptroller argued that it is for several reasons desirable that both systems of banking, National and State, shall continue to exist, and that they shall each be improved and perfected. He closed as follows:

The dead wood of many years in banks has nearly cleared away. The seven years of famine have passed, and already has begun the years of plenty. I look happily into the future, and during these years I venture to predict there will be no suspension of specie payments. That the gold standard will prevail, although the use of silver as a coin issued under restrictions will increase; that interest upon the public debt will be paid in gold dollars of 25 8-10 grains, or its equivalent; that the legal tender quality of the legal tender note will disappear; that the United States note will diminish by redemption rather than increase; that the national banking will extend and continue; that under a good system of finance and honest money our farming and manufacturing interests will rejoice in abundant prosperity and that there will be seen numerous well bottomed and well filled American ships in the principal commercial Cities of the world.

Dr. Harter's IRON TONIC

Is a Preparation of Iron and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, etc.

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J. P. WATSON, Pastor Christian Church, Troy, O.

TROY, O., Jan. 2, 1879.

For Sale by Druggists and General Dealers Everywhere.

JEFF DAVIS'S LEGACY.

Mrs. Dorsey's Bequest not so Valuable as Has Been Reported.

New Orleans, August 5.—The *Democrat* to day contained the following: "The accounts of the value and extent of the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, which she bequeathed to Jefferson Davis, that have recently appeared in Northern and Western papers, are absurdly extravagant. We are assured on the best possible authority, that the value of the estate will not exceed $25,000, besides Beauvoir, Mississippi City valued at $5,500 Mrs. Dorsey owns three places in Tensas Parish, one assessed at $11,540; three fifths of another valued at $5,000, and another which is lying idle and is subject to overflow, valued at $1,500. Two of these places are rented to Mr. Isaac, of this city, for $2,250, which constitutes the whole of Mrs. Dorsey's income. On this property she paid, according to the receipts shown us, $492 in taxes. Her debts at the time of her death amounted to over $5,000. Last Spring she made a bona fide sale of Beauvoir Place to Mr. Davis for $5,500, for which he gave his notes running for one, two and three years. These notes are now in the hands of J. W. Payne, one of our oldest and most respectable merchants, who for a long time was the manager of Mrs. Dorsey's business affairs. Mr. Payne, who had been the warm personal friend of her late husband, was her near neighbor, and was made by her the custodian of her will and private papers. The much-talked of lands owned by Mrs. Dorsey in Arkansas and Texas have not for a long time past been deemed worthy of paying taxes on. The above facts were received from Mr. Payne."

A CANADA TORNADO.

Great Loss of Property and Life.

Halifax, Aug. 7.—Wreckers boarded the stranded steamer "Burgos," at Miners' Cove, and helped themselves to the cargo of wheat and sheep, and the furniture of the cabin, against the protest of the captain. A portion of the property was recovered by the authorities. The wreckers numbered between 300 and 400 men, and had 40 large and several small boats.

Bontouche, Aug. 7.—Since the last report information has been received that the destruction was much more extensive than at first reported. Very few houses have escaped injury. Besides that done to the spire and roof of the Roman Catholic Chapel, the outbuildings, storehouses and barns of the Rev. Mr. Michaud are a mass of ruins. Miss Julia Michaud, niece of the priest, was severely injured. The convent was somewhat racked, but is still standing. Several cords of bark awaiting shipment with several rafts of deals were driven to sea. The large school building with furniture and library a total loss. Timbers a ton in weight were raised and carried several hundred feet with the violence of the tempest. The old moulding shop and other buildings at the ship yard were swept away; fences were leveled in all directions; ruins of farm houses and barns defy description. In many cases they are strewn for miles along the highway roads. Crops and valuable forest lands are completely destroyed. New deaths are continually reported. In one instance a mother was crushed to death while her child in her arms was uninjured. Several children in the Dollard settlement are missing. They had been picking berries, and are supposed to be killed. Visitors are arriving from all parts, and subscriptions to the starving country folk are freely made.

Woodstock, Ont., Aug. 7.—By a severe gale from the northwest, yesterday, trees were uprooted, fields of wheat leveled to the ground, and cornfields severely injured.

The Tennessee State Debt Election.

Nashville, Aug. 7.—The was a light vote all over the State in the election to-day on the proposition to compromise the State debt at 50 cents, with 3 per cent. interest. Probably not half the average vote was polled. Meagre returns from West Tennessee, including the Nashville and Memphis districts, show a majority against the proposed settlement of 2,500. Davidson County, with Nashville and Edgefield and 12 civil districts, gives 1,400 majority for acceptance. Unless East Tennessee gives a large majority for acceptance the indications are that the proposition will be defeated, but the result cannot positively be known till to-morrow. The City of Knoxville gives 900 majority for acceptance.

Memphis, Aug. 7.—Very little interest was manifested to-day in the vote for the compromise of the State debt. The total vote of the City was 1,249; majority for acceptance 685.

The "Sun" Cholera Medicine.

New York Journal of Commerce.

More than 20 years ago, when it was found that prevention of cholera was easier than cure, a prescription drawn up by eminent doctors was published in the New York *Sun*, and it took the name of the *Sun* cholera medicine.

Our contemporary never lent its name to a better article. We have seen it in constant use for nearly two score years, and found it to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. No one who has this by him, and takes it in time, will ever have the cholera.

We commend it to all our friends. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc.

Take equal parts of tincture of Cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, 12 to 30 drops in a little water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every 15 or 20 minutes until relief is obtained.

It was Easy to See he was a Republican.

Dayton Journal.

At Camp McCormick, Sunday afternoon, a group consisting of Generals Sam Hunt, Melly, Hickenlooper, with others were standing conversing in the shade, when Gen. Hunt called attention to the stuffed figure of a man in military clothes hanging by the neck to a tree over the quarters of one of the companies of the First Regiment, and remarked that "a Republican came to camp last night, and you see his fate—he's hung." "Yes," replied Gen. Hickenlooper, quick as lightning, "it is easy to see he was a Republican *from the uniform he wears!*"

Cure by Absorption.

"SAPANULE."

NATURE'S REMEDY—THE GREAT CURE FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

No dosing with drugs necessary. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Boils, Bunions, Chilblains, Corns, etc. Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Skin. All Swellings, Inflamed or Contracted Cords, Weak Circulation, etc. are permanently cured.

No trouble to apply "SAPANULE." Use it in Warm Water Baths, and according to directions.

Recommended by Physicians and thousands who have been cured by its use.

Pint and Quart Bottles, 50c & $1.

For sale by all Druggists. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAMUEL GERRY & CO., Props., 237 Broadway, New York.

The Maryland Democrats.

Baltimore, Aug. 7.—The Democratic State Convention nominated William T. Hamilton, Washington County, for Governor; C. J. M. Gwinn, for Attorney General; Thomas J. Keating, for Controller, and Spencer Jones, of Montgomery, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The following are among the resolutions adopted:

The obligations and credit of the United States and Maryland ought to be sacredly maintained. Neither the Federal nor State debt ought to be increased, but provision ought to be made, as soon as practicable, for funding the debts of each at a lower rate of interest, and for the gradual payment of such debts while they continue to exist. Every proper means of legislation should be adopted which may be necessary to give effect to these public obligations, and to confirm the confidence in their complete security.

When the Democratic-Conservative party regained power in the Congress of the United States it enforced an economical administration of public affairs and made the resumption of specie payments a possible event. It will be its duty to maintain the advantage thus gained by firmly establishing the credit of the country upon the basis of coin exchangeable in all markets of the world.

The Democratic-Conservative party of the country was deprived by fraud of the fruits of its victory in the Presidential contest of 1876. The reprobation of history will fall upon those who committed this great crime against the whole people. It is the duty of that people, acting in their respective States, to protect themselves and their posterity against the recurrence of the offense by the enacting of laws which will afford no future opportunity for such fraudulent practices.

The Democratic-Conservative party of this State, faithful to the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, rests its construction of that instrument upon the express words of the tenth amendment, adopted in 1791: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." The Republican party, in its conduct of National affairs, has violated this fundamental article. It has provided by law for Federal interference at State elections. It has assumed the right to confer on the Federal Courts supervisors, marshals, and special deputy marshals, the unconstitutional power of enforcing State laws. It has deliberately sanctioned the unconstitutional use of troops of the United States at the polls in several States. These are measures of centralization which show a determined purpose to change the organic character of the Government bequeathed to us by our fathers, and such measures ought to be resisted by every constitutional means within our power.

We return our hearty thanks to the members of the Democratic-Conservative party in Congress for their endeavors to secure an impartial trial by jury in Federal Courts by the abolition of test oaths, and for the manly steadfastness with which they have resisted Republican encroachments upon the limitations imposed by the Constitution of the United States.

The Democratic-Conservative party of Maryland, having no other purpose to fulfil except to secure the good government of this State and to aid in the reform of the administration of federal affairs, expects all citizens of this State who share its opinions to unite cordially with it in the attainment of these great objects.

The resolutions also call for reduced State taxation, abolition of unnecessary offices, reduction of salaries and fees, free and pure elections and registration laws.

The Mississippi Plan.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.)

Very few papers of the State have expressed their opinion of the Yazoo affair. None of them that we have seen, except the Brandon *Republican*, have approved of it. The papers that are silent about it had just as well follow the example of the Brandon *Republican*, for in affairs of this kind silence is equivalent to acquiescence. The affair is either right or wrong; if it is right, it should be approved and sustained; if it is wrong, it should be condemned in plain language. We believe it will be a great error if our party silently passes this matter over. Our press and public men must condemn it, that it may not again be attempted in other Counties to plague and injure us. The Governor talks encouragingly and has written to the Sheriff of Yazoo County about the matter. This is good as far as it goes. Now, if any portion of the people of any County are denied the right to vote, or to run for office, and the County officials are unable to see justice done, it would be the duty of the Governor to protect all their rights, if it should take the whole power of the State to do it. His assertion that the State does not need any assistance from the National Government, we believe to be entirely true, and he will not be able to say he cannot protect the citizens of the State. His determination may be put to a severe test before this campaign is over. The Bourbons in many Counties are very determined. Already the Brandon *Republican* hints that but one party will be countenanced in that County. The issue is upon the people. It can not be dodged. They must permit bulldozing, or they must suppress it. The people look to the officials, headed by their Governor in whom they have the most implicit confidence, to sustain the laws and protect the citizens.

Other leading men in the State should not remain silent. Mr. Singleton should come to the front and correct the evil that has sprung up in his district. Mr. Lamar should speak. All of our Congressmen have a duty to perform. That duty is not to be silent spectators of a gross violation of the law, it is to condemn such a violation, and take sure measures to prevent its repetition. Unless this is done, it will be possible for the stalwarts to say: You said this; you did this.

Johnny's Last Story.

Troy Times.

One day Billy and Sammy were playing by a mudhole, and Billy he said: "Now, Sammy, less play barnyard; you be the pig and lie down and woller, and I'll be a bull and beller like everything." So they got down on their hands and knees, and Sammy he went into the dirt and wollered, while Billy bellered like distant thunder. Bimeby Sammy he came up muddy—you never saw such a muddy little feller—and he said: "Now, Billy, you be the pig, and let me beller." But Billy he said: "I ain't a very good pig, except for dinner; and you'll be beller when your mother sees yer close."

GENERAL EFFECTS OF FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. [illegible]

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. [illegible] Price $1.50 per bottle, [illegible]

Walding, Kinnan & Co., Agents.

News of the Week.

THE CAPITAL.

A dispatch says the President and Secretary of State are firmly convinced that no exigency is likely to arise through the Darien Canal project which can cause disquietude or make it necessary for this Government to take steps for the protection of American interests. They believe De Lesseps and the Paris Congress have selected an impracticable route and that the scheme will eventually fail through the lack of financial support and American co-operation.

Official information has been received at the State Department that the German Government is inclined to modify the position taken by it against silver, and is willing to discuss with the United States steps looking to the adoption internationally of a bi-metallic standard.

Judge Tarbell, Deputy First Collector of the Treasury, has given a decision on the question recently raised by the National Board of Health as to the official status of health officers appointed by State and local boards, and paid out of the funds of the National Board upon the application of the local organizations for aid. Judge Tarbell holds that the appointees of local organizations are at most only agents of the National Board, and that the fact that the rules of the latter require the money in aid of the local boards to be paid directly to their employes and to the board themselves for discretionary use, does not make said employes United States officers. Judge Tarbell recommends however, that all such appointees be required to certify, under oath, as to the correctness of their accounts and the amount of their compensation.

A recent dispatch says the Secretary of the Emigration Society of the District of Columbia has received a letter from Gov. St. John, President of the Freedmen's Relief Association of Kansas, from which the following extracts are taken

The tide of emigration continues to flow northward in almost an unbroken stream, and unless checked by quarantine regulations established along the Mississippi, there is no telling just when it will stop. We find it very difficult, with the means at our command, to relieve the necessities of refugees, but are doing the best we can and have thus far prevented any actual suffering. It seems to me the people of the North do not comprehend the magnitude of this movement, otherwise they certainly would take a greater interest in the matter. So far the Association has extended aid to about four thousand destitute colored people. We have obtained employment for them and placed them in such situations that they are now self-sustaining, but it has cost a great deal of money. We have received some aid from abroad already, in fact from certain sections of the country quite liberal donations have come. The city of Cleveland, Ohio, has given $1,600, but the great city of New York, so far as I know, has not given that many cents. What is needed is money. Our funds are nearly exhausted and whether we shall receive further contributions nothing but the future can determine.

Of one thing, however, you may rest assured: young Kansas will not falter in her duty toward those people, and we wish the entire country would wake up to the magnitude of the movement.

Our association has expended, so far, for the relief of the destitute refugees, a little over $6,000.

EAST.

At Boston, Aug. 5, Mayor Prince presided at a meeting to consider the question raised by the Omaha decision in the habeas corpus case of the Ponca Indians. The manner in which the aboriginal race had been treated was strongly denounced. Resolutions were adopted that the rights of the Indians should be finally determined by the Supreme Court, and a committee was appointed to collect $4,000 for the purpose.

At New York, Aug. 6, Judge Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision in a suit in equity brought by the C., C. & I. C. Railway Company against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway and Pennsylvania Railroad. The points of the decision are:

First—That the lesses are not obligated to classify and adjust their indebtedness in the manner insisted upon by the lesses in the recent arrangement at Chicago, that is to say, that by reducing the aggregate indebtedness to $15,821,000, and funding into bonds secured under the consolidated mortgages to Roosevelt and Fosdick such of the $15,821,000 other than $821,000 of the Columbus & Indianapolis second mortgage bonds, as now consists of sectional bonds, but that it is sufficient for lessors to reduce the aggregate indebtedness to $15,821,000, which may consist of either consolidated or sectional bonds.

Second.—The C. C. & I. C. Railway Company, must actually accomplish a reduction of indebtedness to $15,821,000 before they shall be entitled to a degree against the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company for the payment of back rental due under the lease, that upon completing such reduction of indebtedness they may apply to the court for such a decree but will not be entitled to interest upon such arrears of rent except from the time when they shall have performed the condition of reducing their indebtedness as above.

At New York, Aug. 7, the stock of the subscription list of the Inter-oceanic Canal closed at the office of the New York agency of the Credit Lyonnois. Sec. Maillard said that he could not tell the number of shares subscribed for in this City, because there were other agencies besides the one he was connected with, who reported directly to M. DeLesseps at Paris. He thought, however, that the amount of stock subscribed for here was very small.

A Philadelphia dispatch says Hon. Edward McPherson publisher an open letter to the Hon. John M. Glover, replying specifically to the criticisms upon the management of the bureau of engraving and printing in the so-called Glover report. He concludes: "You cannot put your finger on a single dollar of expenditure while I was in charge of the bureau for which the Government did not receive an equivalent. I defy you to the test, and am willing to stand or fall by it."

WEST.

At New York, the temporary check to the exportation of live cattle to Europe has ceased, and more are being sent than ever before. A single New York firm has sent over 5,000 head since the 12th of July, and the increase has been very great among others. There is unlimited demand for American live beef, but competition has become so brisk that there is not a large profit in the exportation. The "France," of the National line, took 400 on Saturday, and the "Helvetia," of the same line, 143 more. Twenty more ship loads had been sent up to the 26th of July than in the corresponding time last year. Dealers here take all the available room in a single ship, so as not to mix their stock with that of some other man, and as the steamships thas take cattle are somewhat limited, there it quite lively competition for them. Nevertheless, there is much complaint among skippers at the smallness of the profit. One man who sent a cargo to Belgium says that he lost money thereby. Three-fourths of all beef exported from New York is taken on the hoof and delivered alive in foreign ports. A single dealer here had 6,000 head afloat a few days ago. The prospects for yet greater increase are considered good.

At San Francisco, Aug. 5, a Boise City dispatch was received here from Col. Bernard, stating that the Indians attacked and defeated Coattey, July 28, wounding two men and capturing all of his provisions, most of his baggage and 23 mules. Bernard sends for all of his company fit for duty to attack the hostiles. The latter are strongly posted at the junction of Big Creek and the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. Their number is not stated. Bernard is about 150 miles from the hostiles.

At St. Paul, August 5, Gen. Terry, commanding headquarters there received a dispatch from Gen. Miles, dated Camp on Rock Creek, July 28. Major Walsh, of the Canadian Mounted Police, accompanied by the Sioux Chief, Long Dog, came into camp and stated that Sitting Bull's whole camp of from 5,000 to 8,000 people, comprising several hostile tribes, had moved north to Swan Lake, about 80 miles from the line, where they had determined to remain. The chief brought assurances that the Indians would make a permanent residence on Canadian soil, and would abstain from all hostile movements on this side; that they would return stolen property and desist from hunting American buffalo unless permitted to do so under supervision of United States officials.

The Times' Alexandria correspondent has had an interview with Tewfik Pasha. The latter stated that he considered Nubar Pasha's return to Egypt unadvisable. The Khedive is opposed to the return of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. DeBlegniere.

Fort Peck, M. T., advices of Aug. 8, says Gen. Miles has arrived, having driven the hostiles into Canada, and captured all the half breeds between this point and Wood Mountain. He has divided his force into two bodies, for the purpose of watching the border. The scouts all agree that Miles's command is entirely inadequate for a brush with the savages, who are massed and well armed. Maj. Walsh visited Gen. Miles, bringing Long Dog, a renegade blood-thirsty chief, who protested that his warriors should not again cross the line to hunt without permission. It is rumored that the Canadian authorities intend to apply for permission for deserving Indians to hunt on this side.

A dispatch says a violent storm passed over Madison and vicinity Sunday night. Two pleasure steamers, with full complement of passengers, on Lake Monona, were disabled, and drifted about at the mercy of the waves for nearly an hour, but finally made the landing. The passengers were all saved, but the boats were wrecked at Marshall rain and hail fell in torrents for 20 minutes A large amount of window glass was broken, and the trees and shrubbery lost all their foliage. The tobacco crop is reported totally destroyed, and serious damage done to corn. The hail varied in size from small bullets to that of hen's eggs.

At Eureka, Nev., Aug. 11 the Charcoal Burners' Association, numbering about two thousand, mostly Italians, working about 30 miles north of town struck for higher wages and refused to allow teams from the mill to load, and ordered them back to two and defied the sheriff and posse. The Governor has called out three companies of militia. They leave by a special train to-night.

James C. Clark, manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, has sent a circular to the managers of the Southern Railroads, and Roads leading to and from the Southern States, suggesting a meeting in November to adopt measures looking to more reasonable and intelligent quarantine regulations to be established by act of Congress in accordance with the suggestions offered by such Convention.

SOUTH.

At St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 3, late advices from Northern Texas say that cotton is maturing earlier than usual this year, owing to a lack of rain. The yield will be heavier, as the acreage is about 15 per cent. greater, but planters fear the staple will be shorter, from the fact that unusually dry weather has forced the bolls to open before they reached maturity.

At Louisville, Aug. 8, the Kentucky state Auditor issued the following circular:

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
FRANKFORT, August 7, 1879.

In consequence of the depletion of the treasury, occasioned by a reduction of 25 per cent. of the taxes imposed on the taxable property of the State, the shrinkage of values, the reduction of taxes on railroads, the failure of Sheriffs and other collecting officers to pay the public dues into the Treasury, and the continued increase of the expenses of the State, I am compelled to cease auditing claims for the present and until the Treasury is replenished. Hence your claims are herein returned you. As soon as it is possible to do so the payment of claims will be resumed, of which notice will be given through the public press or otherwise. Very respectfully,

D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

At Nashville, Tenn. additional returns indicate that the proposition to settle the debt at 50 cents and four per cent. interest, will be rejected by not less than 15,000 majority. Party lines were not regarded in the contest. The Republicans in the eastern part of the State vote almost solidly in favor of a compromise, while most of those in the middle and western sections went against it. The Democrats also were generally divided on the question. Many men of both parties voted for rejection on the ground that the proposition was merely a modified form of repudiation.

A dispatch says: The Secretary of the Interior has received a letter from Spotted Tail, who says both he and his people want to be like the whites, have a good country and behave themselves and work. The letter thus closes:

"I want to tell you these last words, I have had enough of the military. I want my people to work. I want no more scouting; I have had my belly full. We want to work the ground. I never laughed but once. That was when the agent of the Lower Brules said that I kept his people here. They visited us and I fed them, and my people gave them 300 head of horses and sent them all home to their agent. Since we have been here my people have had no whisky. Wherever the military are there is always trouble. I want you to come here and stay a month, and see how it is. My friend, this is all I have to tell you."

(Signed) his
SPOTTED X TAIL.
mark.

Witness: LOUIS RICHARDS, Interpreter.

Sec. Schurz has replied to Spotted Tail's letter, thanking him for his expression of good will, and promising to visit him on the 30th of August, and spend several days on his reservation.

At Louisville, Kentucky returns from 58 counties have been received by the Secretary of State. The majority for Blackburn (Dem.) in three counties is 26,514, an increase over McCreary's majority four years ago of 3,302. The majority for Blackburn in the State will probably exceed 40,000, a Democratic gain of more than 5,000 over the two preceding gubernatorial elections.

The Republicans gain three or four Senators and 10 or 12 Representatives.

FOREIGN

GREAT BRITAIN.

A dispatch says Newman Hall, the Congregational pulpit orator, has obtained a decree of divorce from his wife on account of her adultery with one Richardson, his stable-keeper. The trial created a great sensation, as his wife brought counter charges of the same character. Hall admitted he abandoned a previous action for divorce because he feared it would be an obstacle to his efforts to raise funds for a new chapel and for "Lincoln memorial tower," commemorative of Abraham Lincoln.

At Liverpool, Aug. 8, a leading grain circular says the continental demand for cargoes off the coast is unabated and the wheat markets have generally recovered from last week's depression. Forward purchases of American continue in considerable quantity. Flour is slow of sale but prices are fairly maintained; corn sold fairly at a half penny to one penny over Tuesday's quotations.

It is said that Gladstone, speaking at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Chester, Monday, said that when America learned to trust entirely to her own splendid natural resources, the great genius of her people and their marvelous proficiency in the adaptation of labor saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, she would be a formidable competitor with English manufacturers.

Germany.

At Berlin Aug. 11, in relation to the announcement that Germany had informed the United States that she is ready to negotiate for the introduction of a double standerd of coinage. The Bourse Gazette has been assured that no official steps have been taken by Germany, although the recent preliminary negotiations may lead to a decision in conformity to the above intelligence.

A London dispatch from Berlin says: "It may be affirmed, judging from the violent and repeated onslaughts against Germany in the St. Petersburg press, that Russia thinks she has a grievance against Germany. There is reason to believe that these onslaughts represent, though in a very exaggerated form, the views of Prince Gortschakoff."

France.

At London, Aug. 7, the Paris correspondent of the Daily News says the government has deferred to the latest legal period the issuance of a writ for the Bordeaux election, which has been fixed for August 31. The Radicals are confident that M. Bianqui will be returned. M. Lepere has sent a circular to the prefects, instructing them that any resolution of councils general against the Ferry educational bill will be void, as the matter is political and beyond their jurisdiction.

Russia.

Serajevo, Aug. 8, a fire which broke out in this City was extinguished at 8 next morning after tremendous exertion by the garrison. Help is urgently required for the houseless 20,000 persons. Three soldiers were killed. Some newspapers declare that the fire was caused by Mohomedan fanatics.

[Serajero (or Bosna Serai) is the capital of the province of Bosnai, in European Turkey, situated on the Migliazza River, and affluent of the Bosnia, 122 miles southwest of Belgrade. It has, according to Lippincott, a population of 60,000, of which 40,000 are Turks, 3,000 Catholics, and the remainder Greeks and Jews. It is well built, and though most of the houses are of wood, has a gay and elegant appearance from the number of minarets and steeples with which it is embellished. It is defended by a strong citadel, and was formerly surrounded by walls, now in ruins. It is the seat of many of the chiefs authorities of the province, has manufactories of firearms, jewelry, leather, and woolen goods, and is the principal entrepot for the commerce of Turkey, Dalmalia, Croatia, and South Germany. In the vicinity are extensive iron mines and the mineral baths of Seraievsko. The town derives its name from an old palace (Serai) built by Mohammed II., and the inhabitants enjoy a municipal administration nearly independent of the Pasha, who resides at Travnik.]

Canada.

At Montreal, August 7, the Montreal Exchange Bank, whose trouble had been announced, resumed papment again as usual, and a determination was expressed by the directors to sustain the credit of the institution at all hazards, but owing to the other banks insisting on a daily settlement and refusal of their bills by the Merchant's Bank, the directors shortly before noon resolved on suspension. The news spread rapidly and an immense crowd surrounded the bank and discussed the state of affairs. The directors have resolved to go into liquidation. It is believed there will be good dividends for shareholders after paying all liabilities. Their circulation is about $400,000. Brokers offer 75 per cent. for bills.

Africa.

A military council is to be held at Maritzburg, but it will probably be little more than a matter of form, as Sir Garnet Wolsely, who is accused of underrating the enemy as much as Lord Chelmsford overrated them, is evidently bent on pursuing his own views as to the reduction of the British forces in South Africa. Besides the marine and the naval brigade, the Sixth infantry and the Seventh cavalry regiment will be sent home.

London advices from Capetown of 22d of July, says several Zulu chiefs have submitted to Sir Garnet Wolseley at St. Pauls. It is reported that he assured them that that they would henceforth be governed and protected by the British Government.

Gen. Crealock and Cols. Wood and Buller, will return to England. Another detachment of marines has re-embarked for home.

A strong force is to advance on Ulindi immediately, Gen. Wolsely having promised the chiefs he would be there by the 10th of August.

A detachment of friendly natives and irregulars, and probably Gen. Newdigate's column, will advance simultaneously on the king's new kraal.

It is represented that King Cetywao has with him a force of only a thousand men, and, it is believed, might be captured without difficulty. A Premier of the Government of Cape Colony, announced in the assembly that Sir. Bartle Frere did not not contemplate resigning the Governorship.

EVEN AT THE PISTOL'S MOUTH.

Sen. Conkling Hastily Obeys Orders To Leave ex-Gov. Sprague's House.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, August 9.—Narragansett Pier never had such a sensation as it is now enjoying, a sensation in which one of the foremost men in the country figures, his alleged foe in the combat, for a fight is said to have occurred, being equally well-known in Rhode Island. The two men referred to are Sen. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and ex-Gov. William Sprague, of Rhode Island. In order to do full justice to all the parties concerned it may be as well to repeat the following extract from to-night's *Bulletin*:

"Some excitement was caused in this vicinity this morning by exaggerated reports of an unpleasant occurrence last evening at the residence of ex-Gov. and ex-Sen. Sprague. It appears that Mr. Sprague has a violent antipathy towards a German gentleman unconnected with the Cabinet in any way, a teacher of his children. Going to the house last evening under extreme and irrelevant excitement Mr. Sprague had an altercation with this teacher, ordered him from the house, and it is said, loading a gun even attempted to shoot him, to which the teacher not unreasonably objected. Sen. Conkling who, en route to Providence, had casually stopped at Narragansett Pier on some legal business, attempted to calm Mr. Sprague's feelings but without effect until the unnatural excitement had subsided. One result of the disturbance at the Sprague mansion is the temporary removal of the family to a neighboring hotel."

Another story, however, is told by a clergyman at Narragansett Pier, and the following are as nearly as can be learned the particulars from this point of view. It is well known that ill-feeling has for some time past existed between ex-Sen. and ex-Gov. Sprague and Sen. Conkling, presumably on political grounds. On Tuesday last Sen. Conkling arrived here on private business in no way connected with Mr. Sprague's affairs, and called as a friend of the family at the Sprague house. For some days past, it is known, too, Mr. Sprague has been laboring under visible excitement and absent from home in company with some friends interested in a railroad. He is believed to have been with these friends yesterday and had left them in a very excited state of mind, when he went to his house and found Sen. Conkling there, with whom he had a political misunderstanding as to the rights of naturalized citizens in Rhode Island.

The local stories of the affair are naturally exaggerated, and it is a difficult matter to obtain trustworthy information. From what, however, is believed to be a well-informed source, it is learned that Mr. Sprague addressed some unseemly language to Sen. Conkling, who courteously and considerately forbode to reply. Mr. Sprague thereupon producing a pistol told Sen. Conkling that unless he left the house in a very brief given time he would blow his brains out. Sen. Conkling thereupon retired from the scene. It is said further that there was a hostile meeting subsequently at the Cape, but that cannot be verified and is probably not true. This is the talk of all the clubs to-day. It is on everybody's tongue, and I send it just as it is told.

What the upshot of this matter will be cannot now be foretold. The truth will sooner or later come out, as there were many witnesses and the air is full of it. It is true that ex-Governor Sprague is a man of violent temper and may have acted hastily in the matter, but his friends here assert to-night that he regards himself as having been grossly insulted by Sen. Conkling, and means to insist on a full public apology. It is known that he has of late been talking with friends of troubles which were preying on his mind and has said also that he believed that the time had arrived when the duello should again be put in force in this country. He is understood to have said that there are certain insults which can only be wiped out with blood.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 10.—Early this morning there was an unusual stir in the hotels, for it had been announced that a Sunday paper which would arrive here from Newport would contain a full and complete account of the Sprague versus Conkling sensation, of which I telegraphed you some unofficial particulars last evening. Unfortunately for all the parties concerned, the truth has not yet fully appeared here, but I give it to you now from a source as to which there can be no question. The trouble arose not between any Professor of German and ex-Gov. Sprague, but between ex Gov. Sprague and Sen. Conkling.

Either on Wednesday night or Thursday morning Sen. Conkling arrived at Narragansett Pier. With him or after him came a trunk and a large valise. These articles of baggage were taken to the Sprague mansion by the direction of Sen. Conkling. He remained there as a visitor the next day and was on a hotel piazza during the next evening conversing with some ladies. During Friday afternoon Governor Sprague was observed driving about Narragansettt Pier, having been at home entertaining his guests the night previous though he had been absent for a day or two before. He had a gun with him which it is believed that he loaded earlier in the day. Finally he drove to the rear of his house, which is about a mile and a half from the Pier, and came through the house in a somewhat excited condition. He got out to the piazza, where he found Sen. Conkling conversing with Mrs. Sprague, who was at a window. Gov. Sprague then said, addressing Sen. Conkling, "Are you armed, sir?" and Conkling replied: "No, I am not." "Then," said ex-Gov. Sprague, "I give you five minutes to get off these premises. If you are not away I will fire at you." Ex Gov. Sprague is said then to have made use of some further exasperating language. Sen. Conkling, seeming much surprised, but remembering that he was under ex-Gov. Sprague's roof, rose and walked a few steps away, while Mrs. Sprague came out of the house and stood between them. Ex-Gov. Sprague stood looking at Sen. Conkling, while a carriage drove up which had been ordered to take Mrs. Sprague for a drive. When Mrs. Sprague found that ex Governor Sprague was apparently determined on an unpleasant scene called for her hat and shall, which Mrs. Martin, a friend and a guest in the house, brought her. In the house at the time as guests were Mr. and Mrs. Martin and Miss Martin and Mrs. Alexander, as wel as Senator Conkling. After ex-Governor Sprague repeated his peremptory order to Mr. Conkling to quit his house there was some hesitancy on the part of the New York Senator as to what should be done, but seeing no hope of a rational solution he finally took his hat and entering the carriage went down to the Pier, stopping on the way at Bilington's restaurant. Scarcely had the arrived there and got out of the conveyance than ex Gov. Sprague, who had followed, came up, and it is therefore certain that the latter must have kept his horse hitched up ready for use to follow Sen. Conkling. On the arrival of ex-Gov. Sprague at Billington's an other exchange of words took place, but there is not the slightest testimony to show that at any time a hand-to-hand encounter, such as has been spoken of freely here to-day, took place. But it is certain that there was an excited and threatening colloquy between the two outside of the most public spot in the whole place, and thus it came to pass that the most exaggerated rumors were set in motion. Sifted down, the foregoing are the principal facts in the case so far as Mr. Conkling and Mr. Sprague are concerned. As to the alleged cause of the hostility of Mr. Sprague to Mr. Conkling, it is only certain that the German teacher so indiscreetly and foolishly brought into the matter had nothing whatever to do with it. On Thursday night, according to ex Governor Sprague himself, he could not sleep. He said to a tradesman here the next day that his mind was troubled, that he could get no rest and that some one had to be cleared out of his house that Friday night. His movements during Friday morning were noticed by a good many people as being very strange, but no one thought that he contemplated personal injury towards any individual. After the encounter Mrs. Sprague went to a Mr. Perry's near by and subsequently to the Tower House, where it is understood she remained over night. Yesterday she gave orders to have her trunks packed at the ex-Governer's house and put on the train for Providence. She sent her children and maid to the depot nearest the Tower Hill House and said she would take the cars at the Narragansett Pier Depot, which she subsequently did, and met her family far up the line. Before her departure for Providence, hovever, Mrs. Sprague went to the Lake Side House, near Silver Lake, She drove there and called out Professor Link, who is the German teacher towards whom Senator Sprague is said to feel such a pronounced antipathy. She exchanged a few words with him, which may have given rise to the introduction of his name into the story. Soon afterwards Mrs. Sprague went to the Pier depot for Providence. Ex Governor Sprague went to Providence yesterday, but he did not see his wife, going on a different train. The ex-Senator and Mrs. Sprague have been on most unhappy terms for some time is matter of general notoriety here. A few weeks ago a gentleman whose family are staying at Narragansett Pier called on Mrs. Sprague, and sending in his card, saw her. He had known her for many years, but had never met her husband. He suggested to Mrs. Sprague that he would like to leave a card for the ex-Senator personally, as he desired to have the pleasure of meeting him. Mrs. Sprague in reply said that she was quite unable to answer for anything Mr. Sprague might think or do. She had taken no responsibility for his conduct for a long time, and it was not likely that she could long remain in the same house with him.

A Short Lesson in Money.

Cincinnati Gazette.

To print greenbacks to pay the bondholder seems clear gain to the amount of the bonds. It has the attraction of making something out of nohing, and the still more attractive flavor of cheating the creditor. To take 80 cents' worth of silver and stamp for a dollar and make the public creditor take it, looks like making 20 cents on the $1 out of him. This seems a fine transaction to our instinctive Statesman. We have seen a barrel of editorials ground over and over on this. But is this a clear shave? Where does this money go? The bondholder does not eat it. He pays it out and it goes into circulation among the people. They have to receive the 80 cents in silver as $1. And the public treasury has to take it right back in place of $1 of gold. Who is cheated? Not the bondholder. The people are cheated. And when these paper or silver dollars by such issue shall depreciate, as they are bound to, the shave by the depreciation will come out of the people. Money men need not care very much what kind of money is issued; for they always make by its shifting value; but the workman has to stand all the shaving of uncertain and shifting money. An honest dollar is the workman's friend.

The Late Greenback Party in Kentucky.

Terre Haute Express (Dem.)

One thing and one only in the contest is at all noteworthy, and that is the utter and complete breakdown of the National Fiatic party, which, under the fostering care of Blanton Duncan, and according to reports published in National Fiatic papers, was sweeping over the State like a prairie fire. All this is over. It has already fallen into the sere and yellow leaf. It has so to speak, pegged out.

—THOSE subject to costiveness should at once try "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

THE CINCINNATI INVESTIGATION.

More Damaging Testimony for the Democrats.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—In the Congressional investigation to day Gen. Banning (Dem,) was examined: When he was first nominated for Congress against Hayes, was assessed and paid $500. In the campaign against Stevenson was assessed $800; in the campaign against Matthews, $1,000. Besides this, spent money among saloons, for bands, and for political meetnigs; hired men to hold tickets at the polls, and in various ways have paid men to work for me and Republicans have worked for me and spent money for me. Have paid the expenses of Republicans working for me. It is customary for Democrats to hire Republicans who are favorable to their candidacy to work for them. May have expended in one campaign $2,000 or $3,000 above my assessment.

Theo. Cook testified: Am familiar with the conduct of campaigns. Money is spent by Committees hiring speakers, erecting stands, for bands of music, and holding tickets; have employed persons of opposing political parties to hold tickets. Regard it as a legitimate use of money. My expenses as a Congressional candidate in 1866 were $3,000. I knew I could not be elected. The election of 1878 passed off without trouble. Have paid money to men I did not personally know. It is customary to pay laboring men from $2 to $5 to hold tickets and importune voters. If I was a candidate and a Republican should come to me and say he would not support my opponent I would pay him if he was a man of influence; would not buy a man's vote. If I thought frauds were premediated against me, and I knew the man who could prevent them, I would employ him no matter who he was, Theo. Cook was a member of the Democratic Committee.

Patrick O'Connell, Judge of Election in the Eighth Ward, testified: Members of the Eighth Ward Club were dissatisfied with Sayler and made up tickets with Butterworth at the head. Don't know whether Butterworth paid money to the club or not.

Vivian Fagin testified that James Egan, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, said that he was sorry that he had testified against Butterworth; that he had been tricked into making the affidavit by Tom Shay and others. He said he had no intention of signing such an affidavit; that the statements in the affidavit were untrue. He stated he had been offered money for making affidavits. Larky McHugh first came to him about it.

Mr. Butterworth, called to the stand, said that McNamara of the Eighth ward independent club had said that the club was composed of independent voters that their ticket had no name. His (Butterworth's) friends recommended him to pay the club $25 to work for the club ticket, which he did. Said McNamara never met him at the Gibson House, as stated. Never employed a Democrat to work unless recommended by some one in whom he had confidence.

At the evening session Channing Richards, United States District Attorney, testified that he addressed a letter to John F. Follett, stating that if any of the memorialists would furnish information of any person charged with the offenses named in the memorial, he would have the same investigated before the United States Grand Jury. He received no reply.

A discussion ensued on the subject of calling all the memorialists, which finally terminated with an agreement upon which the following entry which was ordered made:

"It being conceded by the counsel representing both sides of this controversy that the memorialists signed the memorial upon representations made to them, upon the truth of which they relied, and that they have no personal knowledge of the facts, the Committee therefore unanimously agree that it is unnecessary to involve the Government in the expense of bringing said memorialists before the Committee, and that this be put upon record."

It was also agreed that the affidavits should not form a part of the testimony before the committee, and the stenographer was so instructed.

Wm. H. Pugh, one of the memorialists, testified that personally he had no information of his own, but acted upon the information of persons who were brought into the committee room.

Frances Ferry, a supervisor, testified as to the orderly election in his precinct.

Mr. McDougal here announced that the accused rested their case.

Mr. Butterworth desired that all the papers produced by the witnesses in the investigation be made part of the record, which the chair said would be done.

Mr. Conger expressed a desire to examine Thos. F. Shay to-morrow, and the committee adjourned. It is thought that the investigation will close to-morrow.

NO UNION MAN NEED APPLY.

All Offices in the South Given by the Democrats to Ex-Confederates.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle, July 12.

We have just received a speech made recently by the Hon. Walter Evans, Republican candidate for Governor in Kentucky, in which he comments on the *personnel* of the Democratic ticket in that State. There were only about 15,000 men in the Confederate Army from Kentucky, against 60,000 in the Union Army. There are a large number of ex-Federal soldiers there who have voted and acted with the Democratic party, But there is not a single man on the Democratic ticket who was not a participant in the rebellion or an earnest or avowed sympathizer with the lost cause. Before the Democratic State Convention, no man could win unless he had loved the Confederate flag, and given his energies and sympathies for the overthrow of the Federal Government. It cannot be possible that there are no Union men there, now in the Democratic party, capable of filling the offices. Both of the United States Senators from that State were sympathizers with the rebellion, and one of them fought in the last ditch. A majority of her Representatives were Confederates or Confederate sympathizers.

And it is so in other States. There was a large Union element in Tennessee, but since the Democracy came into power no man has been elected Governor who did not serve in the Confederate Army. With a single exception, all the Democratic Representatives in Congress are ex-Confederates. Our Senators were both actively engaged in the rebellion. Every member of the Supreme Bench was a Confederate, with, possibly, one exception. All the executive officers of the State are ex Confederates. And so it is in other States.

If it had not been so uniformly true in all the Southern States that Union men in the Democratic party were kept out of positions of honor and trust, it might be regarded as accidental, but it is the rule, and if any Union man gets a nomination for office in the South, it is a rare exception. If the Union men in the Democratic ranks do not complain at these things we do not know that we have any right to, but we mention it as a fact, and as a public journalist we have a right to speak of it. Ex-Confederates have a perfect right to hold the offices if they can get them, but they ought not to proscribe others because they took the other side. They ought not to be clannish.

Solidity vs. Liberty.

Indianapolis Journal.

Where the Democratic party is solid there is no political liberty. It cannot tolerate freedom of thought.

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law-suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article, when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition, when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other column.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., New York.

The Markets.

General Produce.

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour lower and in fair demand Wheat higher; extra, 103¼c asked; No 1 white, 100⅝c; seller August, 100¾c; seller September, 100⅝c; seller October, 100½c qid; milling No. 1, nominally 97c; amber, 98c. Receipts of wheat, 93,514 bu; shipments, 55,518 bu.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Flour at $4 60@5 75. Wheat—market is dull red 88@93c. Corn—market quiet at 39@—c. Oats quiet at 25@28c. Whisky active at 104c. Provisions—Pork nominal. Lard quiet at $5 40@—. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $3 25; short ribs, $4 30 @ $4 35; short clear, $4 60. Bacon steady at $3 90@4 00; short ribs, $4 85; short clear, @ $5 15.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—The market was unchanged on board closed steady at 103¼c for hard; 87⅛c for No 2 cash and seller August; 86⅝c seller September; 86⅛c seller October; 78c for No. 3; 73c for No 4; 65c for rejected; receipts, 6,100 bu.; shipments, 1,800 bu. Corn—Market steady at 33¾c for No 2. Oats—Market dull at 23¼c for No 2. Rye—Market dull at 49c for No 1. Barley—Market quiet at 60c for No 2.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Breadstuffs—Flour unchanged; XX, $4 00@4 10; XXX, $4 75@4 80; family, $4 00@4 95; choice, $5 05@5 10. Wheat higher; No 2 red, 95⅜@95⅝c cash; No. 3 Red, 88½c cash. Corn lower; 31½c. Oats lower; 21¾ @21½c cash. Whisky steady at 105c. Pork better at $8 75@8 85. Dry salt meats firmer; car lots clear ribs at $4 35; clear, $455. Bacon better; clear ribs, $4 95@5 00; clear, $5 20@5 25. Lard nominally $5 37½. Hogs lower; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3 50@3 65; packing, $2 80@ 3 25. Receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, —— head

TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 13.—The wheat market has been favorably active, selling in quite large quantities at the following figures: Spot Amber at 98¼c; seller August, 97¼c; No. 2 Amber at 96¾c; No. 1 White Michigan, 101c; No. 3 White, 103c. D. & M., 100¾c; No. 2 Red, Wabash, 98½c; D. & M., 98⅛c; seller August, 98¼c; No. 3 Red Wabash at 94½c; Rejected Red Wabash at 84c. No. 2 Amber Illinois at 99¼c. Western Amber at 98¼c. Corn very dull at 38c for High-mixed, 37¼c for Rejected, and 42½c for No. 2 White. Oats dull at 22c for Rejected, and 25¼c for No. 2 White.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Wheat—Market firm and higher; No. 2 red, 93c; No. 2 spring, 84¼c cash; 85¼c bid seller September; 85c asked seller October. Corn weak and easier; 33¼c bid cash; 33¾c seller September; 34c seller October. Oats firmer; 23½c cash; 25¾c seller October. Rye at 49½c. Barley unchanged. Pork strong and higher; $8 30cash; $8 25 seller September; $8 30 seller October. Lard firm and higher; $5 42½ cash and seller September; $5 45 seller October. Whisky higher at 105c. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500 head; market quiet and firm and 10c higher; light, at $3 80@3 90; heavy shipping, $3 40@3 60; packing, $3 00@3 35,

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Receipts—Flour, 23,713 bbls; wheat, 510,429 bu; corn, 455,259 bu. Shipments, by railroad—wheat, 127,022 bu; corn, 19,055 bu. Canal—wheat, 172,888 bu; corn, 90,850 bu. Grain, in store—wheat, 197,843 bu; corn, 236,981 bu. Wheat neglected; late yesterday afternoon five cars new white and amber Ohio sold at 103c. Corn dull and firm; sales, 12,000 bu No 2 mixed western at 41c Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Canal freights strong and unchanged; wheat, 6c; corn, 5½c; oats, 3¾c. Railroad freights firm and unchanged; wheat, 7c; corn, 6¼c; oats, 4c.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton—The market is quiet at 11¾c for middling uplands. Flour—Market dull; receipts, 20,000 bbls; sales, 10,000 bbls; super state and western, $3 50@4 35; common, choice to extra state, $4 25@6 00; Round Hoop Ohio $4 40@6 00. Rye Flour firm at $3 40 @3 90. Wheat—Market quiet without decided change in prices; receipts, 351,000 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; No. 2 amber seller August, 105c. Rye quiet; 60@62c for No. 2 Western; 65c for State and Canada. Corn a shade lower; receipts, 143,000 bush; sales, 160,000 bush; 44½@45½c for western mixed. Barley dull. Oats dull; receipts, 80,000 bu; sales, 26,000 bu; 33½@34c for mixed western; 36@41c for white. Pork is firm at $8 75. Beef steady. Lard is reported as a shade better at $5 77½. Butter—7@16½c. Cheese—2@5½c. Whisky—At 106½c. Sugar—6⅝ @7c. Eggs dull at 14½c. Petroleum—5¾c in bbls, for crude; 6⅝c for refined. Tallow—5 13-16c. Coal dull and nominal. Leather very firm. Wool—choice dull and weak; medium firm

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Flour—Market reported as being unchanged; western superfine, $2 75@3 50; do extra, $4 25@4 50; do family, $5 00@5 75. Wheat—Western is reported as steady; No 2 western winter red, spot, 106¼c; do seller August, 106¼c; seller September, 107¼@107½c; seller October, 108@108¾c. Corn—Western higher, strong and active; western mixed, spot, 46¼@46½c; seller September, 47½@47⅝c; seller October, 48@48½c; steamer, no offerings. Oats—market lower and active; western white, 33@35c; do mixed, at 32@33c; Pennsylvania, 33@35c. Rye quiet at 56@58c. Hay—The market is reported as steady and unchanged; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $13 00@14 00. Provisions—The market is reported without change; Mess pork, $10 25. Bulk meats—loose shoulders; $3 50@——; clear rib sides, $4 50@——; packed, $4 25@5 25. Bacon—Shoulders, $4 75; clear rib sides, $5 75. Hams, $11 00@12 00. Lard—refined in tierces, $7 00. Butter—market active; prime to choice western packed, 12@14c. Eggs—market active and scarce; fresh, 11@12c. Petroleum—market unchanged; crude at 5¾c; refined, 6¾@—c. Coffee—The market is quiet without change; rio cargoes, 11@14½c. Whisky steady at 106½c. Freights to Liverpool, per steam, unchanged; cotton, 5-32d; flour, 2s 0d; grain, 5½d. Receipts—Flour, 2,722 bbls; wheat, 225,700 bu; corn, 72,000 bu; oats, 13,500 bu; rye, 1,300 bu; barley, —— bu. Shipments—Wheat, 134,900 bu; corn, 16,800 bu. Sales of wheat, 444,600 bu; corn, 489,900 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11—Hogs—Market dull; common, $2 50@3 15; light, $3 30@3 50; packing, $3 25@3 40; butchers', $3 50@3 60. Receipts, 727 head; shipments, 535 head

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Hogs—Receipts 5,800 head; shipments, —— head; market a shade firmer; mixed packing, $3 00@3 25; light bacon, $3 60@ 3 85; choice heavy, $3 30@3 50.

Cattle—Receipts last week, 21,000 head; shipments, —— head; market a shade stronger all round; good Philadelphias and exports, $4 80@ 5 00; shipping active and firmer at $4 00@4 60; grassers, $3 90@4 00; butchers' steady; feeders and stockers quiet and steady; cows, $2 25@ 2 90; western cattle higher; Colorado and Texans, $2 85@3 30; Texan grassers and cows activ at $2 25@2 75; steers, $2 80@3 15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, —— head; shipments, —— head; market quiet and weak.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Beeves—Receipts for to-day, 4,600 head; total for the week, 12,486 head, against 11,050 head for the previous week; market active and firm, with a further advance of strong ¼c ℘ ℔ on all grades except extra shipping steers, for which there was a light demand; extreme range for natives, $8 00@10 50; through Texans, $7 50@7 75; general sales of medium to good butchering steers at $8 75@9 50. Exporters used 600 head; no shipment to-day; Saturday's steamers took 1,380 head live cattle and 3,045 quarters; making the total shipments for the week 20,040 head alive and 44,055 quarters.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for to-day, 6,700 head, making 26,360 head for the week, against 20,490 head last week; market steady; sheep, $3 75@5 50; lambs, $5 00@6 40, the highest figure for choice Canada lambs. Shipments Saturday, 420 live sheep and 868 carcasses of mutton; for the week, 420 live sheep and 1,340 carcasses of mutton.

Hogs—Receipts to-ay, 8,100 head, making 20,880 head for the week, against 17,760 head last week; market fair for live hogs at $3 50@4 10 for poor to good, with sales of 12 car loads at $3 55@ 4 10.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,989 head; consigned through, 175 cars; market active and higher for good to choice steers, medium and common grades unchanged; sales of good to choice steers at $4 65@5 00; extra, $5 00 @5 85; common to medium, $3 75@4 08; light butchers', $3 50@3 85.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head; consigned through, 19 cars; market for sheep firm, with an active demand, but the offerings are light; sales of fair to good western sheep at $3 60@4 00; choice, $4 20@4 40; exporters, $4 75@5 00; lambs, higher; sales of western at $5 00@5 50; Canada lambs, $5 25@5 80; all offerings disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,190 head; consigned through 37 cars; market moderately active and prices unchanged; offerings generally of good quality; sales of Yorkers and good Michigan to choice corn-fed at $3 60@3 90; medium and heavy grades, $3 50@3 70; Philadelphias, $4 00@4 10; mixed ends, $3 00@3 25; coarse rough lots, $2 50 @3 00; best grades disposed of.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts since and including Friday last, 2,278 head through, and 1,131 head local stock; total for the week ending this day, 3,655 head through and 2,385 head local, against 3,712 head through and 2,395 head local last week. The supply for this week's sales is good and of a better quality than generally so early in the week. About 32 loads were sold for the New York market and two or three to country buyers; the balance of the 59 loads which changed hands to-day were sold to retail dealerr here. Prices are a shade better than at any time last week. Best, $4 40; fair to good, $4 30@4 75; common, $3 60@4 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; total for the week, 12,650 head, against 13,200 head last week; Yorkers, $3 60@3 70; Philadelphias, $3 70@3 80.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; total for the week, 16,800 head, against 12,200 head last week; market active and a shade higher than last week.

Money, Stocks, etc.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1879.

Money active at 3@7 ℘ cent., closing at easy; prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Sterling—weak; long at 482; short, 484.

Government bonds dull and weak.

Railroad securities strong. C. C. & I. C. firsts 76; seconds, no sales.

State bonds dull.

Bar silver here, 111¾.

Subsidiary silver coin ½@1 ℘ cent. discount.

The Stock market was strong and buoyant almost the entire day. Lake shore was again in favor, selling up from 87¼ to 92½ and closing at the highest point. Granger shares also shared largely in the improvement, on reports of increased earnings, Northwestern common advancing 1¼ ℘ cent. and St. Paul common 1⅜, on the day's trynsactions. St. Louis & San Francisco was very prominent in the dealings and noticeably strong, especially firsts preferred, which rose to 35 against 29½ on Saturday. In the final dealings a strong tone prevailed and showed an advance for the day ranging from ¼ to 5½ ℘ cent.

STATE STOCKS.

	Mon	Sat.	Fri.	Thu	Wed	Tues
Old Tenness's	31½	30	32	35½	35¾	34
New Tenness's	32	31	30	32	32	33¾
Old Virginias	28	28	28	28	28	28
New Virginias	29	29	29	28	29	29
Missouris	104¼	106	106	105¾	106	106

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Mon	Sat.	Fri.	Thu	Wed	Tues
U. S. 6's, '81	104⅜	104½	104½	104⅝	104¾	104⅝
U. S. 5's, '81	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102⅝	102⅝
U. S. new 4½'s	105⅝	106	106	105⅝	106	106
U. S. new 4's	101½	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	101¾	101⅞
Cerrency 5's	121	121½	121¾	121½	121¾	121¾
Sterling, sight	484	484	484	483¾	483¾	482
Sterling, 60 d	482	482	482	482	482	483¾

Wool.

From the Wool Circular of Harding, Martin & Co., Boston, Aug. 2, 1879.

The receipts of domestic for the week have been 9,448 bales, against 16,515 bales for the corresponding week of 1878, and 6,134 bales in 1877. The imports of foreign have been 2,039 bales, against 920 bales for the corresponding week in 1878, and 275 bales in 1877.

The receipts continue to fall off and are now quite fmall compared with last year. It is very evident that supplies were forwarded earlier and more rapidly than last year, and that a large portion of the clip has already come forwarp. Since the 1st of June, our weekly receipts of domestic, compared with last year, have been as follows;

		1879.	1878.
Week ending	June 6, bales	9,573	4,879
do	June 13	8,944	5,655
do	June 20	12,880	6,668
do	June 27	22,328	8,782
do	July 4	24,527	8,415
do	July 11	30,533	14,950
do	July 18	25,250	15,725
do	July 25	12,135	16,920
do	Aug. 1	9,448	16,515
Total for nine weeks		164,618	97,008

There is no marked change in the market since last week. If anything the feeling is rather better, with more inquiry for round lots, and considerable speculative inquiry, but the views of buyers are altogether too low. Some mills, not really in want of Wool, have been in market ready to take all cheap lots offering, and some dealers are also in market for cheap lots, but they have been difficult to find. It appears to us that all kinds of Wool are cheap at present current rates, and that the manufacturer who hesitates to buy will find, in the course of two or three months, that he has made a mistake. With goods sold up quite close and the prospects of trade so encouraging, Wool appears to us to be a good article to hold, because every pound will be wanted before the season closes, and there is no reason why fair prices should not be realized.

The sales of the week foot up a fair average comprising 1,655,000 ℔s of all kinds. The demand still runs on medium grades of Wool, and good lots of this description meet with a ready sale at full prices. How much longer medium fleeces will hold out might be an interesting question for buyers to consider. Since new Wool made its appearance the principal operations have been in medium fleeces, and a large portion of this grade has already found its way into the hands of manufacturers. If the demand continues it appears to us that prices of medium must advance. In fine fleeces nothing of any consequence has been done and prices are for the most part nominal. A lot of 28,000 ℔s XX and XXX has been sold at 36c, and 35c has been offered for round lots and refused. Medium and No. 1 Ohio have been sold at 37½@40c, and are firm. We quote XX fleeces nominally 36@38c ℘ ℔. In Michigan fleeces there has been a fair business doing, with sales of 168,000 ℔s at 35@37c ℘ ℔ for X and No. 1. We quote Michigan and Wisconsin at 35@35½c for X, and from 36@38c ℘ ℔ for medium and No. 1. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces there has been considerable doing, the sales adding up 525,000 ℔s, including medium grades of Western at 26@30c, considerable Missouri Wool at 25@29c; considerable Territory at 16@19c for coarse and 21@30c for fine and medium, and Texas Wool at 23@29c ℘ ℔.

In combing and delaine fleeces very little has been done. Some small lots of coarse combing and fine delaine have been sold at 35@41c, and unwashed combing at 28@29c ℘ ℔. There is considarable inquiry, but buyers are not disposed to pay the prices asked. A lot of 25,000 ℔s Canada combing sold on private terms.

In California Wool there is no change and we notice a fair business doing. The sales have been 269,000 ℔s spring, mostly from 23½@32c ℘ ℔. In Oregon Wool sales of 25,000 ℔s at 25c ℘ ℔.

From the Wool Circular of Gray, Dew, Gould & Co., Boston, Aug. 9, 1879.

Our market shows a better demand for Wool this week, and at the asking prices of a week or ten days ago, which manufacturers were not willing to pay then, a considerable amount has been taken. Besides the purchases made by manufacturers, there have been dealers from other cities picking up what lots they could find that looked cheap to them. The general tone of the market has improved in consequence and buyers cannot procure lots as cheaply as they could last week.

The prices at which sales are now being made are on a basis that will not pay the cost of the wool laid down here, and there appear to be good reasons for expecting a higher range, especially on light conditioned fleeces.

A fair quotation for Ohio X to-day is 36c, for Michigan 35c, and only very choice lots bring anything above those figures. New Hampshire, Vermont and York State fine fleeces are worth 33@34c, according to condition, with unwashed fleeces 26@29c. Washed fine combings we quote at 42c for Ohio; fine delaine 40@41c for Ohio, 38@39c for Michigan. The sales of Territory wools have been liberal this week, the transactions amounting to about 200,000 ℔s, within the range of 19@28c. Total sales for the week aggregate 1,800,000 ℔s.

The Visible Supply of Grain,

comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by lake and rail, July 26, '79.

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	1682982	1312272	351406	45093	99658
" afloat*	1600000	380000	150000	....	....
Albany	1800	18500	35060	6200	9000
Buffalo	617974	554487	2306	....	7150
Chicago	2081404	3335763	134399	79617	77149
Milwaukee	585480	18701	....	77745	7372
Duluth	89999	10709	....	....	....
Toledo	652401	289569	25131	6000	917
Detroit	243432	6222	4206	86	....
Oswego	230000	1950000	....	21000	3000
St. Louis	509787	595965	168538	1200	12184
Boston	49469	150763	19461	70	....
Toronto	91020	....	12900	28141	400
Montreal(15)	87228	17300	40191	33710	....
Philadelph.	588458	321500	....	....	1000
Peoria	33094	141625	101500	4465	20242
Indianapolis	157300	20500	27950	....	9900
Kansas City	168607	86390	3422	....	76
Baltimore	1351113	579780	....	....	....
Rail ship'ts.	667736	450972	494922	11602	55864
Lake ship	1585067	1478589	9828	....	55078
On Canal.*	1278000	1140000	181000	....	84000
Total—					
Aug. 2	14332416	11096654	1762250	324929	462436
July 26	14076251	10068258	1441877	330601	318398
July 19	13473849	10796086	1536906	357879	341743
July 12	11701597	11757399	1489490	380475	329679
July 5	12184153	11547230	1581995	366334	428074
June 28	12438605	11463622	2023994	378852	435506
June 21	13892032	11516571	2051644	441896	434476
June 14	13920328	11666721	1981292	531285	558265
June 7, '79	15601433	12135640	1608039	652459	593897

* Estimated.
—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

Clearances of Flour and Grain.

The following is an exhibit of the clearances of flour and goain to foreign ports from the points named and for the dates specified:

NEW UORK—	Flour, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Total week ended Aug. 7	40732	2249610	494964
Total week ended July 30	62021	1678351	617285
Total week ended July 23	61346	1183374	1054227
Total week ended July 16	45404	1096841	711094
PHILADELPHIA—			
Total week ended July 18	3058	303688	394257
Total week ended July 11	600	86361	223261
Totol week ended July 3	2023	228410	398290
Total week ended Aug. 1	2673	499138	1468
BALTIMORE—			
Total week ended July 24	9123	1038763	290897
Total week ended July 17	5850	469722	472905
Total week ended July 10	2284	646093	289048
Total week ended July 31	11230	1678498	181616

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

Exports of Provisions

from seven Atlantic seaboard port for week ended June 26, 1879.

From—	Pork, bbl.	Bacon & Hams, ℔s.	Lard, ℔s.
New York	4,195	9,774,131	3,559,703
Boston	880	2,586,693	983,251
Portland	....	....	....
Montreal	....	148,900	....
Philadelphia	10	....	28,672
Baltimore	264	6,292	260,005
New Orleans	47	17,500	1,600
Total	5,396	12,481,654	4,323,841
Previous week	7,157	11,749,238	5,923,841

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

Movements of Flour and Grain

at and from Western Lake and River ports for the week ended July 26, 1879:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbl.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barly, bu.
Chicago	36000	598545	1176543	231857	....
Milwaukee	39241	120930	13910	64000	3800
Toledo	58	1015569	123183	8422	1620
Detroit	7447	84188	4800	14080	....
Cleveland	2995	47800	48550	14400	....
St. Louis	36259	600779	131470	134567	2218
Peoria	2250	31835	215290	163800	5500
Duluth	....	....	....	....	....
Total	125250	2455596	1713746	582426	11593
Prev. week	107925	2013533	1783581	510345	39303

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS of flour and grain at the same ports from Dec. 31 to July 26, inclusive, four years:

	1878.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bbls	3,617,865	3,176,661	2,234,842
Wheat, bu	37,265,468	34,066,987	10,891,525
Corn, bu	53,028,007	52,504,153	42,697,535
Oats, bu	16,061,888	14,561,091	10,645,864
Barley, bu	2,424,462	2,940,861	2,719,182
Rye, bu	1,781,828	2,059,309	939,927
Total	110,561,653	106,062,371	62,273,596

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Dec. 31 to July 26 inclusive, for four years:

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bbls	2,830,134	3,253,187	2,310,126
Wheat, bu	33,904,346	24,694,927	10,043,357
Corn, bu	47,089,308	45,555,730	36,732,261
Oats, bu	12,256,606	9,502,903	8,008,101
Barley, bu	2,051,098	1,589,554	2,004,202
Rye, bu	1,718,339	1,662,050	821,031
Total	96,999,687	83,005,164	57,704,782

—*N. Y. Prod. Ex. Weekly.*

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Business was only moderate with commission houses, and the jobbing trade improves slowly. Cotton goods quiet but generally steady in first hands. Prints in irregular demand, cut ginghams fairly active and dress goods in steady request. Men's wear woolen's woolens quiet. Shawls and skirts rather more active.

A GOOD PLAN.

The most profitable way of dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders, according to the market, monthly. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount, from $10 to $10,000, or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exhange Place, N. Y.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It Was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN

RESOLVENT.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt!

As They Daily Occur!

AFTER USING A FEW DOSES.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,

PALPITATION OF THE HEART,

HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,

CATARRH, INFLUENZA

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

CHILBLAINS AND FROST-BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations or waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy, the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear sherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges, (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucous from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough, general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysms of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient feel better every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula, Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys,

in chronic cases of Leucorrhea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps, and syphiloid ulcers; in dropsy; in venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets; in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear cut off from the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency it restores the hopeless to a life and new existence, where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles, Price $10 per dozen, or $5 per half dozen bottles, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest and Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the System from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren Street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent y